The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 7,079.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871......Rupees Forty-five.
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ......Rs. 5 0
Second do ...... ,, 2 8
Third do ...... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... ,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 8 As. per line.
Second do ...... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding...... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Tuticorin	1
,, Rutnagherry	25	,, Colombo	2
,, Vingorla	25	,, Galle	3
,, Carwar	26	,, Negapatam	6
,, Mangalore	27	,, Madras	8
,, Cannanore	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Tellicherry	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Beypore	29	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Cochin	30	,, False Point	13
,, Alleppey	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	3
,, Guadur	21	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	7
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	10
,, Fao	31	,, Guadur	12
		,, Kurrachee	15
	Nov.		
Arrive BUSSORAH	1	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COASTS AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay	Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder	Friday
Arrive Diu	Wednesday	,, Dwarka	Saturday
,, Verawul	do	,, Kutch Mandvi	do
,, Mangarole	Thursday	,, Kurrachee	Sunday.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atkinson, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool £55
Do. Suez 32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,499 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY;

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class......£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free; 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ALONZO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,742 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs. a.	Dhurumtur. Rs. a.	Oorun. Rs. a.	Hog Island. Rs. a.	Oolwa. Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, at 4 p.m., positively, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	Wednesday.	Leave COCHIN	Tuesday.
,, Rutnagherry	Thursday.	,, Beypore	Wednesday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Friday.	,, Tellicherry	Thursday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore	Friday.
,, Mangalore	Saturday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore	Sunday.	,, Carwar	Saturday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.
Arrive COCHIN	Monday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Monday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The merit of this article is now acknowledged in Germany. Advices received last Mail inform us that its use has been ordered in Government Hospitals in that country, under the name of Kemp's Chirettine.

ITS PROPERTIES ARE

TONIC,

Acting on every Nerve and Muscle of the system.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 & 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

- Map of India.
- Index to Railway Stations.
- Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
- Introduction.
- Railway Time Tables :—
  - Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  - Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  - Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  - Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  - Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  - East Indian Railway
  - Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  - Scinde Railway.
  - Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  - Eastern Bengal Railway.
  - Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  - Great Southern of India Railway.
  - Madras Railway.
- Steam Navigation Companies :—
  - P. & O. Co.
  - Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  - Messageries Maritimes.
  - Austrian Lloyds.
  - Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  - Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  - British India Steam Navigation Company.
  - Bombay Steam Ferries.
  - China Steamers.
  - Indus Steam Flotilla.
  - Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  - Irrawady Flotilla.
  - India General Steam Navigation Company.
- Routes by Steamers.
- Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
- Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
- List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
- Routes in the Central Provinces.
- N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
- Route to Simla.
- Route to Landour.
- Route to Nynee Tal.
- Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
- Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
- North-West Dak Company.
- Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
- North-Western Dak Company.
- Agra to Jeypore.
- Rawul Pindee and Murree.
- Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., [illegible] Bombay.
- Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
- Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

[illegible] Bombay Railway Termini, and of the fol-

Agents—

[illegible]—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
[illegible] Thacker, Vining & Co.
[illegible] acker & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
[illegible] D. Robertson and Co.
[illegible] reet, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

OPENED THIS DAY, 16th OCTOBER 1871.

COMMERCIAL RECORD AND NEWS ROOMS OF BOMBAY.

Entrances ... { APOLLO STREET, MARINE LANE, and MARINE STREET.

The ROOMS are provided with Lavatory, Peons, and every Office convenience.

In the NEWS ROOM, which is 162 feet long, upwards of 250 Periodicals are filed for reference.

Strangers passing through Bombay will be welcome to the Rooms at all times, where they will find the latest Official Gazettes of every Presidency and Province of India.

G. L. F. CONNELL, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Local Firms	Rs. 36 a Year.
Private Residents	,, 18 ,,
Shipmasters while in Harbour	,, 10 ,,
Strangers	Free.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts.

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers				Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, made expressly for the Climate of India.

The PIANOS imported by Mr. N. during the last seven years from the above Makers have given general satisfaction, and he has every confidence that those now on hand will likewise meet with the approval of the Public. The Pianos have been improved in various points, and Mr. N. ventures to say that every purchaser will not only be pleased with the clear and full tone of the Instrument, but also with its durability and moderate price.

Rs. 575 net Cash.

PIANO STOOLS, English made, richly carved, with Patent Metal Screw, the Seats covered with Morocco Leather; Rs. 22 to 25.

PIANO REQUISITES.

Hammer and Damper Felt, Strings, Tuning Forks and Keys.

HARMONIUMS,

BY TRAYSER OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

J. NEUBERG.

NURSERY LAMPS

For heating or keeping warm Infants' Food.

Most convenient for night use or for use on board ship. They can be used with Oil or with Spirit, and have a Kettle, Tin Pan and Porcelain Pannikin.

Each, Rs. 7.

NIGHT LIGHTS.

Prepared with pure Crystalized Parafine. Very useful for the Nursery, and invaluable on board ship.

Per Box, Rs. 1.

GAZOGENES

For the economical production of Soda Water for domestic use. The kind least liable to get out of order; the apparatus being formed of one piece of glass.

Each, Rs. 12.

Measure for Powders, Rs. 1.
Crystalized Tartaric Acid, per Bottle, Rs. 3.
Bicarbonate of Soda, per Bottle, Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,

JUST LANDED.

Weir's Sewing Machines	Rs. 32 complete.
Mahogany Cabinets	8
Walnut ,,	10
Packing Case, extra	1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY, & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET, at MATHERAN, for the coming Season, to the 15th February next, or for two Seasons, if required, the well-furnished Bungalow CAIRNMORE, belonging to C. E. Chapman, Esq., B.C.S. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate (above Messrs. Thomson & Co., Asquith & Co., and Heeptoola Allibhoy & Co.). Rent from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Also a Ground Floor, next to Messrs. Asquith & Co., which is well adapted for a Show Room. For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Cumballa Hill, Bombay, October, 1871.

WANTED, an OVERSEER for the TANNA LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT. No one who has not passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering need apply. Salary Rs. 135 a month.

Applications to be addressed to the Undersigned.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector and President, Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, 13th October 1871.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1872,

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket), 20 (same), 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int., 34, 34 int., 35, and 35 interleaved, at

ENGLISH PRICES,

Viz.: 8 As. to the Shilling for Cash; 10 As. for Credit.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below;—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rozetts.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Threequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Croquet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings.

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

A SPEAKING LIKENESS of the late JUSTICE NORMAN, taken from Life by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Carte de Visite size......Rs. 1.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent for Gunpowder at Kirkee, up to the 30th NOVEMBER 1871, for the SUPPLY of 2,000 cwts. of PEELED DHALL STALKS, from the Concan, to be delivered at Bombay.

The Conditions of the Contract, and all other particulars, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

G. B. MELLERSH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 10th October 1871.

NOTICE.—For DURBAR TENTS, CAMP EQUIPAGE, and for the TENTS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and SIZE, apply to MOWLA BUX & Co., the Managing Directors, who have received the First Prize and Medal from the Maharajah of Bulrampore, Oudh, on the 4th January 1871; and a few from others. The Firm was established in 1863. Certificates have been received from the following gentlemen:—

R. C. Oldfield, Esq., Collector, Furruckabad, dated 29th October 1863.
J. Ekin, Surgeon, 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 1st February 1870.
J. F. Reque, Esq., 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 31st October 1870.
R. B. Northington, Esq., Civil Service, Bombay, dated 17th January 1871.
Sir Dig Bijay Lingh, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 17th January 1871.
Kailas Nauth Shukul, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 23rd July 1871, held in Lucknow.
C. L. Hansey, Inspecting Postmaster Futtehgurh, 30th September 1871, and a number of Certificates from the Civil and Military Officers.

The Managing Directors beg to inform the public in general, that in their Manufactory Tents are made of best cut, good workmanship, and excellent materials are procurable. The Managing Directors have a large Stock of excellent materials of every kind ready on hand, so as to execute all Orders promptly.

Printed Priced Catalogue will be forwarded, gratis, on application.—Apply to

Messrs. MOWLA BUX & Co.,
Tent Makers, Futtehgurh, N. W. P.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's *BOMBAY GAZETTE* and *TIMES of INDIA*.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will CLOSE on 15th NOVEMBER 1871, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits will take place in 1875.

Agents at Bombay,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR

AND

MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PANCHGUNNY.

MRS. SCOTT begs to inform her friends and the Public that she has OPENED a GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PANCHGUNNY, and has room for a limited number of Boarders.

Her Charges are, for Boarders Rs. 30, and for Day Scholars Rs. 6 per mensem, or less if more than one of a family be sent.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. SCOTT, Lionel Cottage, Panchgunny.

Panchgunny, 11th October 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commissio

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned Moulmein or (and) Rangoon TEAK TIMBER, in Square Logs, Sound and Straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1872.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th November next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th October 1871.

BISCUITS:

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM
HUNTLEY AND PALMER
AND
PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.,

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits); ABERNETHY (dry seed); ALBERT (agreeable pic-nic or wine); ARROWROOT (good soft for children); *BRITANNIA; BROWN MEAL (crisp); COMBINATION; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin); CRACKER (thin cheese); CRACKNEL; DIGESTIVE (brown meal); FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet; *FANCY SWEET; GINGER NUT; HARD MIXED; *JOUJOU (light fancy); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (crisp dry); *NAPOLEON (sweet); NICNAC (fancy sweet); *PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet); PEARL (soft, slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TEA (slightly sweet); TOURIST (plain dry); WATER (thin crisp cheese);

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY AND SPICE NUT.

Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

EUGENIE.

Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVOURITE AND SUGAR WAFER.

Rs. 1 4	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 8

GINGER WAFER.

Rs. 1 12	2 lb. tins	Rs. 2 0

ORANGE AND LEMON DESSERT.

Rs. 2 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS
OF
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
22, Apollo Street, Bombay,

INVITE attention to their LARGE and CHOICE STOCK which has just been received by Mail Steamer, and is now ready for inspection.

LINCOLN BENNETT, & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DRESS HATS	14 0	16 0
Best DRAB NAPLES FELT	11 8	13 0

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low)	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto (Crown)	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

HATS.

Best Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Felt Hats	8 8	10 0
Small Felt Hats, Black or Drab. Shapes—Napier, Cambridge, London, Oxford, Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hat for Travellers	5 0	6 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray light and strong folding Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER FOLDING PORTMANTEAUS, with turn-over edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Moroccoleather pocket. Strong Brass Lever Lock, with pair of best Straps round	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	24 27	23 8 25 0	26 0 28 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside Pocket for Papers, spring fastening and strong lock, with secure shoulder strap passing under the Bag		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—best Bridle Leather, with connecting handle, soiled Linen Bags with strong lock and key		2 0	2 4
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS, made of well seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms. A strong and durable article.		9 8 11 8 13 8	10 0 13 0 15 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay market	Made from the best Linen, all Three-fold.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With neat Tie attached, for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrunkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA—A material daily gaining favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best Spun Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Thoroughly shrunk, in all the new plain colours, and neat Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL.—Best Saxony, plain and Fancy Wove Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
BEST SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached.—All the new designs just to hand, perfectly fast in colour	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Neat stripes; a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH, with best Linen Fronts, &c. The material specially manufactured for Indian wear	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts an Cuffs	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS.—French Embroidered Fronts, the latest designs	each	7 0	8 0

The above are made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear,

FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Kensington The Jules Favre The Ollivier The Livingstone	Small made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours.	1 10 2 4 2 8 2 12	2 0 2 10 3 0 3 4
The Stroller The Duke The Promenade The Conqueror	Large made Sailor's Knot. All the new plain colours and fancy stripes.	2 0 2 6 2 8 2 12	2 4 2 12 3 0 3 4

The above are fitted with the new patent fastening.

Black Ties, narrow	0 14	1 0
,, wide	1 4	1 8
Coloured narrow Ties	0 14	1 0
Dress Ties, made bow	0 14	1 0
,, ,,	1 0	1 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs Collar do Solitaires	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory backs.	3 12 1 8 4 8	4 4 1 12 5 0

Will last for years.

AGENTS,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GENT'S BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Scarlet do	2 0	2 4
Leather, thin and strong	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe ends	2 6	2 12
French webb	1 12	2 0
Guyot's celebrated	2 0	2 4

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, WASHED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Scotch Lawn, plain	5 0	6 0
,, ,, coloured borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric	10 8	12 0
Fine Irish do.	12 8	15 0
Superfine do. do.	15 0	17 8
Extra fine do.	17 8	19 8
Fine Irish, with coloured borders	15 8	17 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS, IF ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE, ARE DESPATCHED IMMEDIATELY.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clean Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 8
	White Helmets, for Civilians'	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 8
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair (Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THE ASSASSIN ABDOOLAH.

CARTES DE VISITE of this VILLAIN, photographed by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Rs. 1. Free by Post. A few large size Portraits, Rs. 2.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

ALL MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

To the order of SOUNDY & Co., and arranged to hold the various sizes of Paper and Envelopes in ordinary use.

THE COMPLETE CABINET: size 15½ by 11 inches, and 15½ inches high, with folding doors, porcelain Tablet for Memoranda, Date Calendar, division for holding Foolscap, large and small Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Inkstands, Pens, etc., with drawer underneath and secret drawer, finished in the best style, of seasoned wood, with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

In Polished Oak or Mahogany... ... ... Rs. 44
In Beautifully-Figured Dark Walnut ... ... ,, 52

THE NEW DESPATCH CABINET.

A most complete and convenient Companion to the Traveller, containing divisions for Paper and Envelopes of all sizes, the Front falling down forms a Desk, and reveals receptacles for Pens, Pencils, and Inkstand, with drawers for Stamps, &c. In polished Oak.

Size 15 by 9½ by 9¾ ... ... Rs. 24 0

THE REGISTERED STATIONERY CABINET.

15½ by 12½ and 10 inches high. The division arranged for the Paper to be placed horizontally; with Morocco-covered Writing Slope beneath, in Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock, Rs. 45.

SOLID STATIONERY CASE.

For holding Foolscap, Note Paper, and Envelopes of various sizes, with Drawer for Pens and Pencils, and Lid secured by Lock and Key. In polished Oak... ... Rs

THE NEW LIBRARY STATIONERY CABINET.

With shaped Lid, secured by Lock and Key, containing Division, for Stationery of various sizes. In Walnut, Oak, or Mahogany. Size 15½ by 7½ by 9¾, with a rest for Ruler and tray for Pens and Inkstand... ... ... Rs. 26 0

PORTABLE SECRETAIRE.

Combined Book Case, Stationery Case, and Writing Desk, contains in a very small space the usual appurtenances of a Stationery Cabinet, as well as a rack for books of reference, pen tray, writing desk, &c.; a most valuable addition to the office, board-room, library, or school-room. In Oak wood, 45 Rs., fitted with four books only. Either Secrétaire can be had *without* the books.

ENLARGED SECRETAIRE.

This is similar in principle to the Registered Portable Secrétaire but is especially adapted for office use. Besides the revolving stationery case, it contains a book rack, drawers, pen tray, and receptacle for foolscap and quarto papers and envelopes. In Oak wood, 60 Rs., fitted with four books only.

EVERYBODY'S SECRETAIRE.

The *principle* of the Registered Portable Secrétaire is also retained in this, but it is offered in the present form to meet the constant demand for a cheap and really useful stationery and book cabinet. In Oak wood, 30 Rs., fitted with four books only.

No other fittings than the four books are included in the prices quoted.

SECRETAIRE. Sizes.	Height ft. in.	Leg. ft. in.	Depth ft. in.
Portable	,, 1 4	,, 1 4	,, 0 7½
Enlarged	,, 1 5	,, 1 5	,, 0 8¾
Everybody's	,, 1 3	,, 1 3	,, 0 6¾

ILLUSTRATIONS sent FREE by post on application.

Cash Prices are quoted; a remittance must in all cases accompany orders.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Musjid Bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Govt. Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

G'S LINIMENT,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES
IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

TESTIMONIALS.

Owing to the great expense of advertising we are compelled to insert only those most recently received. They were entirely unsolicited.

Thanks to two bottles of G.'s Liniment, I have just succeeded in curing two Greyhounds afflicted, with Mange. The poor animals had been suffering for more than a year; they are now both quite well. I can strongly recommend this Ointment to the different Shikaries of this country.

(Sd). W. H. de M.

I used the bottle of G.'s Liniment on three cases of Malabar Itch with great success.

(Writer, a well-known Bombay Physician.)

I have just succeeded, with a bottle of G.'s Liniment, in curing a dog of chronic Mange. For the past eighteen months all endeavours to get the hair to grow, or the animal to look respectable, have been fruitless.

It is indeed a great boon to people having dogs or horses in this country.

(Writer, a well-known Government Electrician.)

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment. The first has done my dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a gentlemen high in position in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a panther. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

(Writer, a Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known Shikarry.)

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,
D. S. KEMP AND Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and WHIPS, always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST received, via Overland, a large assortment of GOODS, manufactured expressly for them, comprising as follows:—

Ladies' Glove Kid Military Heel Boots.
,, ,, ,, and Patent Leather Boots.
,, ,, Coloured French Cashmere ditto.
,, Black ditto ditto ditto.
,, ,, Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, with Cromwell Rosette and Buckles, Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's All Patent Leather Chelsea Boots.
,, Enamel Leather, Garibaldi Boots.
,, French Calf and Kid ditto.
,, Buckskin Boots.
,, Canvas Elastic Boots and Shoes.
,, Racquet Shoes, India rubber Soles.
Sundries.

Racqueting and Cricketting Kit, Gaiters, Silk Umbrellas, Hunting and Riding Whips, Regulation Steel, Brass, and Plated Spurs, &c., &c.

N.B.—All Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

Directions for Self-measurement and Price List forwarded on application.

RUSSELL & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady, without any change.

THE following report on the transactions of the week in the Bombay Money Market is taken from our *Overland Summary* of Saturday last :—

MONEY.—The New Bank of Bombay's Return, made up to the 7th October, shows the Deposits to amount to Rs. 147,14,000, and the Government General Treasury Balances to Rs. 252,61,000 :—while the Cash Balances and Bullion amounted to Rs. 208,42,000. The Loans, on security, amounted to Rs. 14,14,000; the Cash Credits, on security, to Rs. 97,53,000; the Bills discounted to Rs. 99,96,000; and the Government Securities held by the Bank to Rs. 51,56,000. The Bank's rates stand, as in the previous week, at 5 per cent. per annum for loans on Government Securities, at 6 per cent. on Cash Credits, on Government Securities, and at 8 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

The above Return, compared with that of the previous week, shows an increase of 18½ lacs in the Deposits, and of 13¼ lacs in the Cash Balance; but the market throughout has been in a very unsettled state, owing to the further advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, and to the uncertainty of the immediate future of the London market. The telegrams, received on the 9th instant, reported that the Bank of England had, on the 7th, again raised its rate to 5 per cent. Exchange on England opened in consequence at an advance of ¾ to 1 per cent. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, on last week's closing quotations, but became weaker as day by day telegrams came reporting considerable payments of bullion into the Bank. The sight Bank rates, however, which are affected by other causes, are, if anything, weaker; but exchange in London on India appears, by latest telegrams, to have an upward tendency, which would indicate that the recent active markets, with advanced prices, in Liverpool, are already producing their effect on exchange, and would react here if any activity should appear in our export trade.

The specie received in the week amounts to £27,016, of which £21,416 was brought by the China mail steamer, the Hindoostan, which arrived on the 7th instant, and £5,600, by the English mail steamer, the Sumatra, which arrived yesterday.

The advices from England received yesterday, by post, shed no fresh light upon the condition of the money markets of Europe. In Paris, the spirit of speculation has, it is true, risen,—in face of a deficient harvest and of circumstances likely to produce an adverse effect on the value of money,—to an unprecedented height, which may account for the high rates there quoted for the new French Loan; while, in London, what amount of gold would yet be withdrawn, by Germany on French account, was altogether unknown. The Bank of England's Return, ending 11th October, shows the bullion to amount to £19,125,000, being a further reduction in the week of £1,125,000, notwithstanding payments into the Bank of more than ½ million. But the financial situation in Europe is such as to cause the gravest anxiety until the payments of the French indemnity are adjusted, and until the French Government repays (which it can only do by borrowing) to the Bank of France the loan of 48 millions sterling, thereby enabling that institution to contract its issue and render its notes convertible.

SHARES.—A very small business has been done during the week, there having been hardly any enquiry for any description except the shares of the New Bank of Bombay. In Land shares, a decline has taken place in Port Cannings, in consequence of the notification of the Bengal Government that all harbour establishments will be withdrawn from Port Canning at an early date: the shares are freely offering at Rs. 390. Colabas remain steady at Rs. 1,530; Mazagons at Rs. 950; but Freres are weak at Rs. 140. There has been a steady enquiry throughout for New Bank of Bombay shares at 30 per cent. premium, and for the shares of the Second Issue, with Rs.100 only paid, at 16½ per cent. premium on the full amount of a share. National Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 91: in Calcutta, they are quoted at 96. Spinning Companies' shares generally are weak, though Orientals have been forced up by speculative purchases to Rs. 2,775; Alliance close weak at Rs. 2,685: and Great Eastern at the reduced rate of Rs. 2,350, which moreover includes the dividend of Rs. 250 per share recently declared for the year ending 30th June last. In Press Companies shares, there have been some sales of Bombay Press at Rs. 2,260 including the dividend of Rs. 215, just declared; but Hydraulic Press are firm at Rs. 2,750, in view of the meeting of the company convened for the 16th instant, when it is expected a dividend of Rs. 250 per share will be declared.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A very limited business has been done this week, and prices are lower. We quote Fours 99¾, Fives, with conversion into new 4½ per cents. guaranteed, 103½, but without such guarantee 102, and Fives-and-half 112½. The decline is about ¼ to ½ per cent. in the week, and is very slight when the tighter and unsettled state of the money markets in India and London is considered. In Calcutta prices are about ½ per cent. all round lower: quotations there are—Fours 99¼, Fives 103¾, and Fives-and-half 112½. The decline is doubtless attributable to the action of the Bank of Bengal, which, on the 12th instant, raised its rates of discount 1 per cent., and, on Loans on demand, ½ per cent. Of the London market, our latest advices are dated 11th October, when Fives were quoted at 98¼, and Fives-and-half at 109, (being a reduction of ½ and 1 per cent. respectively) with exchange on India at 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d. In the New French Loan, about 8 lacs only have changed hands in the week: the price has stood throughout at 94¼, at which it was unsaleable until yesterday, when some enquiry arose in consequence of the price in Paris having advanced to 92·90. The time bargains, due to-morrow, and which amount to about 80 lacs, are expected to be settled without much difficulty, but the approach of this settlement, combined with the uneasy state of the money market, has had a depressing influence on the Loan for the last week or two. The Paris Municipal Loan has hardly yet found a position in this market: about 100 bonds however have changed hands in the week, and the price is quoted at Rs. 5 premium per bond.

EXCHANGE.—A very small business has been done in the week. Telegrams having come to hand announcing that the Bank of England had, on the 7th instant, again advanced its rate to 5 per cent., business opened on the basis of 1s. 11 11-16d. to 1s. 11¾d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, and 2s. for Documents, being an advance of ¾ to 1 per cent. above the closing rates of the previous mail, but at these rates very little business was done, the general expectation being that rates would still advance. But in the course of a few days rates drooped to 1s. 11⅝d., at which it was very weak, for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, it being erroneously supposed, from the tenour of the telegrams daily received, that the drain of bullion had ceased. Yesterday however, on receipt of the telegram which reported that, notwithstanding the large payments of gold into the Bank, the bullion had, in the week, been further reduced by £1,125,000, rates became very strong. Sight Bank rates close at 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1-16d., having been in no way affected by the action of the Bank of England. Rates close at 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11 11-16d. for 6 months sight Bank Bills, at 1s. 11¾d. for Credits, and at 1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. for Documents. Owing to the Doorga Poojah holidays, the Calcutta market is closed from the 16th to the 28th instant, and sales of sight Bills are not now effected: the last transactions took place at 100⅜: rates, at the close, are quoted at 100¼, nominal, and at 99⅞ for 60 days sight. On China the rate for 60 days sight, House Bills, is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,530
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	390
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New	575
100	1,500			Carwar Company	800
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,100
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	50 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,010
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,725
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1.0 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,075
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	520
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	150 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,025

Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11 15/16d
Calcutta	At sight	100⅜
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	217

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 7th October 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	77,739	7	6
Merchandize	2,04,372	12	4
Electric Telegraph	979	3	6
Earth Trains	2,781	0	0
Total Rs.	2,85,872	7	4
Corresponding week last year open 1,184¼ miles ......Total Rs	2,22,591	3	3
Increase	63,281	4	1

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Martaban (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Oct. 11.
	Iskundersha	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Sept. 15.
14	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Oct. 11.
15	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cochin, Oct. 10.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, Oct. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Canute	Quinn	Liverpool.
	Ellen Bates	Stewart	Calcutta.
	Nagotna (s)	Johns	Bhownuggur.
	Euxine (s)	Chapman	Liverpool.
	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Aden and Suez.
	Astriana	Campbell	Diamond Island.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The ship Callirrhoe, Irwin, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Patna, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
11	Euphrates (s)	Calcutta.
12	Bangalore (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
11	Oriental (s)	Calcutta.
12	Timsah (s)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 15th October, 6-45 AM—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 15th October, 6-40 AM—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 14th Oct, 12-55 PM—Weather fine, wind light south, thermometer 82, barometer 29·92.

CANNANORE, 14th Oct, 10-17 AM—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960.

MANGALORE, 14th Oct, 10-30 AM—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

TUTICORIN, 14th Oct, 11 AM—Weather cloudy, wind north-east moderate, thermometer 86, barometer 29·706.

VINGORLA, 14th Oct, 11 AM—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 84, fall of rain 9 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sam Mendel, 4 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Conflict, 1 cask port wine, Payne & Co.
Victoria Cross, 36 barrels glassware, F Pestonjee.
Albert Victor, 47 packages hardware and 1 package iron nails, T Adumjee; 160 drums linseed oil, 25 drums turpentine, 9 packages paint, and 2 cases varnish, N Tyebjee; 93 bundles iron gas pipes, A Hussonbhoy; 38 barrels stout, P T Radelia & Co.
Cashmere s, 4 cases ball twine, S S Narrelwala.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Manchester, 12 packages earthenware, J N Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 90 bales cotton, V Ebram & Co; 22 bales cotton, S Naronjee & Co.
Pericles, 139 bales cotton, V Cucul.
Khedive, (s), 117 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 77 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 105 bales cotton, H Soonderdass; 20 bales cotton, V Toker-ee; 7 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 107 bales cotton, G Jadowjee; 48 bales wool, C Nensee; 52 bales cotton, V K Goodway; 23 bales cotton, C Nensee; 17 packages pepper, F Chambers; 13½ bales cotton and 27 bales wool, V Amrootlall.
Erl King, (s), 40 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 96 bales cotton, 97 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Euxine, (s), 1 box jewellery, Lawrence & Co.
Alonzo, (s), 104 packages wet dates, C Veerjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khedive, s, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 13 packages coffee, F Chambers & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Khedive, (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Murphy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Blowers, Captain, 10th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Mallaby, Major, 9th Regiment N.I., on leave, from Poona.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Wood, Colonel, 4th Rifles on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Joseph, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Khandeish.
Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Foot, to join, to Seetapore.
Walmsley, Lieutenant, 56th Foot, on leave, to England.
Haward, Captain, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, H. M.'s 8th Regiment, on furlough, to England.

OCTOBER 15.

Mallaby, Major, 9th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.
Wood, Colonel, 4th Rifles, to join, to Baroda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th October, 1871.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Col Stanley, Bom Infy, in G O C No 371 of the 2nd inst, is from the 3rd and not from the 9th May as therein stated.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

18th Hussars—Capt W Yeldham, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

24th Foot 2nd Bat.—Ens J H Banks, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Staff Asst Surg R C Haydon, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board, fit for duty with troops.

83rd Foot.—Asst Surg A Curran, to England, from date of embarkation, for 6 months on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col Becher, 2nd in Command 2nd Wing Officer 8th King's Own, from 7th to 16th Oct 1871, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Consequent on the departure of Colonel W D Aitken, R A, on furlough, the following acting appointments and temporary arrangements in the Ordnance Department are ordered :—

Col J Worgan to act as Inspector Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, vice Aitken.

Lieut-Col G B Mellersh to act as Depy Inspr Gen of Ordnance and Magazines, vice Worgan.

Maj A A Bayly to act as Agent for Gunpowder, vice Mellersh, and until the return from furlough of Col T T Haggard.

Maj F Swanson is transferred to the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

Lieut E A Johnson is directed to join the Arsenal at Hydrabad, vice Swanson.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 12th October 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Col W. E. MacLeod, Comdg 2nd Grdr Regt N. I., for 10 days, from the 13th instant, on station leave.

On account of the excessive heat at present, men of native regiments are permitted when on duty to wear turbans on their forage caps until further orders, subject to the approval of the Maj Gen Comdg the Division.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Capt Fenwick, Staff, for 4 days, from to-morrow, inclusive, on station leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 14.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr. William Richard Nix James, Assistant Commissioner of Calpee, leave on medical certificate to the 9th November 1871, in extension of the six months' leave granted him in the Notification from this department, No. 2092A., dated the 9th May last.

Mr. George John Laidman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 18th September last.

The privilege leave of absence—from the 16th September to 1st November, 1871—granted to Mr. Francis Macan Lind, Commissioner of the Agra Division, in the Notification from this Department, No. 1559A., dated the 29th September last, is hereby cancelled.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjee, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the charge of the Dispensary at Kasheepore in the Terai Pergunnahs.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Butler Ruttledge, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Budaon, to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at that Station, and to be invested with the necessary powers under the Prison Act (XXVI of 1870), with effect from the 25th July last.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Lewis Edward Eades, Officiating Superintendent of the Bareilly Central District Jails, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Society will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 30th October 1871, at 5 P.M.

1—To consider the present position of the Society; and
2—To elect the Committee of Management for the ensuing Session.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF ROBERT HELLER'S GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.

SECOND WEEK.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, OCT. 16.

☞ ALL NEW WONDERS.

MUSIC—ROBERT HELLER will perform the *Nocturnes*, the *Tarantella*, and a Caprice on Airs from *Il Trovatore*.

The wonder and astonishment caused by MISS HELLER in her SECOND SIGHT and SUPERNATURAL VISION, compels Mr. HELLER to resume IT FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE.

The AUTOMATON CHRISTY MINSTRELS will appear for the LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5; STALLS, Rs. 3; UPPER CIRCLE, Rs. 2.
Door open at 8; commence at 9.
Carriages can be ordered at 11.
Box Office open every day, and Seats can be secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Fort.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

ON THURSDAY,
GRAND PARSEE NIGHT,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHUTTLEWORTH—BETHAM—October 10th, at Dapoolie, by the Rev. N. Dickenson, Allen Thornton Shuttleworth, late Indian Navy, Conservator of Forests N. D., to Laura Phœbe, daughter of R. G. Betham, late Indian Navy Paymaster of Pensioners, Southern Konkan.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENSLEY—October 2nd, at Burrisal, the wife of Dr. C. E. W. Bensley, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
BISCOE—October 8th, at Mooltan, the wife of J. Seymour Biscoe, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
CONROY—October 10th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. Jas. F. Conroy, of a son.
DONALD—October 1st, at Kallinuggur, Cachar, the wife of J. Hunter Donald, of a daughter.
FRANCIS—October 11th, at No. 4, Outram Road, Calcutta, the wife of T. M. Francis, Esq., of a son.
GREEN—October 11th, at Nellore, the wife of Mr. Edwrd Green, of a daughter.
GRANT—October 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Willie Grant, Esq., of a daughter.
HAYES—October 5th, at Purneah, the wife of G. S. Hayes, of a daughter
LEGGATT—October 9th, at Madras, the wife of Geo. R. Geggatt, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of a son.
O'CONNOR—October 8th, at Deran, Mrs. M. J. O'Connor, of a daughter.
URQUHART—October 9th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of A. S. Urquhart, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROBINS—MORGAN—October 10th, at Mission Row, the daughter of John Morgan, Esq., to Fred Robins, Esq.

DEATHS.

BRANFILL—October 11th, at Bangalore, Norman Shakespear, the infant son of Major R. Branfill.
BEST—October 4th, at Coimbatore, Henry Crewe, the infant son of J. W. Best, C.S., aged 2 months and 14 days.
COLLIS—October 7th, at Allahabad, of strangulated hernia, Mr. William Collis, aged 72 years.
MARSHALL—October 4th, at Howrah, Mr. Adam Marshall, aged 32 years.
PATERSON—October 10th, at Hope Lodge, Royapooram, Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Paterson, of the Postal Department.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

WE must enter a protest against that spirit of exaggeration which makes some critics cry out that the Municipality is ruined, because its debts are twenty-two lacs in excess of the amount of formal loans received from Government and the public. If the debts of the town are 88½ lacs, its assets, in real property and dead and live stock, are worth 72¾ lacs, and outstanding rates and other amounts due to the Municipality about 11½ lacs more, so that the entire liabilities exceed the entire assets of every description by only Rs. 4,38,491—no great sum for a town which raises a revenue of 35 lacs a year. We need not, therefore, distract attention from the main question at issue by lamenting the "bankruptcy" of the Municipality, as if Bombay could not bear the burden of five times its present amount of debt without being crushed by it. What concerns us now is the revelation made by the Committee of Inquiry that the Municipal Commissioner has, since 1860, increased the liabilities of the town by 16 or 17 lacs—for we do not hold him accountable for the insufficiency (5½ lacs) of the loan of 1868 to meet liabilities then existing—and that he has done this illegally, and with an utter disregard both of the obligations of his own office and of the authority of the Bench of Justices. Only a month ago Mr. Crawford earnestly contested, in his annual report, the accuracy of the general statement contained in a resolution of the Bench, that Municipal expenditure continually increased and was subject to no check; yet now we find that in this very year "the excess on ordinary expenditure will have been Rs. 6,85,949," while the whole state of the Municipal finances discloses such an extent of administrative recklessness or incapacity as is positively appalling. These may seem harsh words for us to write, after we have done our best for some time past to defend the Commissioner; but it seems to us that it is precisely Mr. Crawford's own friends who have the right to complain that they been left in the dark, and allowed to speak in palliation of errors they believed to be trivial in comparison with the Commissioner's merits, when in truth the system of doing business at the Municipal office was and had been for years wholly indefensible. We believed that something had gone amiss, but we had no suspicion that things were so utterly bad as to shut out all possibility of excuse for the past or hope for the future. Mr. Crawford, however, it must be remembered, is still unheard, and he may be able to show that his conduct has been misrepresented in the Committee's report. If he cannot do this, but one course will remain open to all Justices who have the good of the town at heart. After the exposure, in paragraph 21 of the Committee's report, of the unpardonable irregularities said to have been committed by Mr. Crawford in the use of the Municipal funds, we do not see how even those Justices who admire his brilliant qualities, are grateful for what he has done for Bombay, and give him credit for the best intentions in his persistent refusal to respect the law, can still hesitate to declare openly that the Bench feels it impossible to place any further confidence in him.

SOME months ago we observed in the *Madras Times* a suggestion to transform the whole of the native infantry into Sappers and Miners upon the Madras model, and positively we think that the suggestion is very well worth the consideration of the Government of India, now sorely perplexed by their native troops. We pay a great deal for the Native Army, but we get very little profit out of it in time of peace; in war it is quite impossible to say what it may do under its new organization, but this, at least, is certain, that the sepoys will not behave, nor can they be expected to behave, as well under native as European company officers. It is vain to think that the sepoys can ever greatly distinguish themselves when led by men in whom they have little or no confidence; nevertheless, although this supposition is acknowledged by most Indian officers as correct, and many commandants of native corps cause their half dozen European officers practically to perform the duties which, under orders of Government, should properly fall upon the native officers by them considered incapable of doing the work, the Native Army is drilled and disciplined as if it really were what it really is not,—an army with an efficiency little short of that distinguishing our famous British forces.

Much time is fruitlessly wasted in attempting to drill native troops up to the European model; and day by day, and from one year's end to another, the sepoy is trained to a knowledge of numerous parade movements which it is impossible to conceive could be of any use or service to him in the field, and for what? To teach him to take a respectable part in a few annual brigade parades of the Division to which his regiment belongs, and which part it is commonly noticed that he never performs so well or so smartly as native Sappers who have been doing useful public work, while the sepoy has been devoting his undivided energies to parade drill with little or no results! The fact, we take it, is that beyond a certain standard sepoys cannot be drilled, and that standard must be at present a low one, now that they have lost the European company officers, who could alone bring them up to the mark laid down in the drill book. Their time, which might be readily turned to the advantage of the public service, is frittered away upon follies, and the country is put to an enormous expense for an army that it is very doubtful could fight with much vigour if occasion required it to take the field as it is at present officered.

These circumstances considered, the idea of changing our native troops into working soldiers strikes us as a happy thought. There are very many works of public utility on which they might be engaged with much profit to themselves, the people, and the Government. Native regiments would be found very useful in constructing lines of railway and on irrigation works, and their services, we think, might also be very properly employed in deepening and clearing tanks throughout the country to the great benefit of the districts in which such labour was carried on. As a matter of course, and although the State would gain indirectly in revenue from military labour thus employed landed proprietors and villages should pay for work from which they derived profit; thus, it might be calculated, the extra pay and *batta*, equal to that now given to our native corps of Sappers and Miners, could be provided for the whole native army without an additional rupee's expense to the Government, who would obtain fine, sturdy men as soldiers, instead of the miserable, half-starved wretches it now considers good enough to carry muskets. The sepoy of the native line is a notorious money grubber, and he knows right well that the work of guard and parade duties demanded from him can be performed upon a very low scale of diet. He starves himself upon "conjee" to save his money, and the consequence is that, although in cantonments he may be equal to his duties, in the field he breaks down, and under the very slightest extra stress put upon him. Not so the native Sapper. He is well paid, and well worked, and he lives comparatively well in order to be able to go through his duties. The results are apparent in his superiority of limb and muscle; he is, in fact, as much above the Line sepoy in *physique* as the European soldier is above him—the Sapper—in the matter of thews and sinews where tested. They are soldiers,—these Sappers and Miners of the Bombay, Madras, and Bengal Presidencies,—which any nation might well be proud of; loyal and devoted to the State and their officers; ready to go anywhere; handy, cheerful, and willing workmen, as well as brave soldiers; and, in short, if the truth must be told, a remarkable contrast in some respects to their comrades of the native Line, who have usually some grievance to complain of if they are diverted for the moment from the mechanical routine of those parade duties in which they have neither the stamina nor *verve* to excel. In our native corps of Sappers and Miners every man is acquainted, more or less, with some trade or other. Thus, one is a bricklayer, another a carpenter, a third a baker and so on, and the advantage of the system which enlists men of this description for active service in peace or war must, we fancy, be apparent to every one.

Had our whole Native Army been organised upon this system by degrees from the date of Mutiny, we should have heard little of the excessive cost of the palatial barracks and other public works with which contractors and their coolies have saddled the Exchequer at this day. We could in all probability have done double the work that has been done at one-half the cost, while our public works, here alluded to, would not have been constructed then, as now, to divert those who take a pleasure in ridiculing the follies of a Government. We should have utilised the valuable services of many thousands of men practically idle for fourteen years, and, instead of an army of dubiously useful sepoys, reminding us forcibly in *physique* of Falstaff's famous *Feeble*, we should have, at the present day, sturdy soldiers capable of going anywhere, and providing for themselves in any country as readily, or perhaps more so, than the boasted Zouaves of the French;—and we much need troops of this calibre for Indian warfare. It is notorious that the difficulties and expense of moving troops in the field is one of our great military bugbears in the East. But why? Because we train our soldiers to depend on others than themselves, as every sepoy of the Line well knows who saves his pay by existing on rice-water, trustful that the Commissariat will provide for him when a season of action arrives.

Transform the whole native army of India into working soldiers, as far as possible upon the native Sapper and Miner model; encourage the men in every way to learn the English language, and the hearty, courageous ideas that language brings with it; let them have their working *batta* and their "tots" of rum also, if they like it, and we shall, as time rolls on, perhaps make something useful out of a huge miscellaneous crowd of native mercenaries that seem at the present time only to be so far organized as to afford some employment to superfluous Field Officers! We have native military *materiel* in plenty at hand to fight, and also to be employed upon public works with the best advantage; but unfortunately, through what we must style a *system* of blundering incomprehensible to the non-official mind, all we can shew for our money at the present moment is an army that, with all its discipline and drill, it is supposed cannot fight, and public works demanding labour with which that army could best supply it.

IT is reported that Major-General Fraser Tytler, C.B., is to be re-appointed to a divisional command in the room of Major-General Beatson.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting held on Thursday, increased the rate of discount on demand loans half per cent. and on private bills one per cent.

THE *Mofussilite* says that the *fracas* at Simla is likely to prove an inconvenient business for Captain McLeod, who was one of the principal actors in it. A Court, it is said, has been ordered.

THE question of a successor to the late Major-General Broome has at length been decided by the appointment of Mr. George Kellner as Accountant-General to the Government of India in the Military Department.

THE King of Burmah with all his faults appreciates Englishmen. He is said to be anxious to secure an Admiral for his new river fleet in the person of Captain E. Antram, of the Irrawaddy Flotilla.

IN consequence of General Beatson's departure for England on medical certificate, the temporary command of the Sirhind Division devolves on Colonel W. Payn, C.B., of the 72nd Highlanders.

THE Commissariat Department of the Lushai expedition is very strong. For each column consisting of about 1,675 fighting men there are 3 commissioned, 2 warrant, and 4 non-commissioned officers appointed.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear that about 600 coolies for the Lushai expedition have been recruited by Captain Hidayat Ali in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling. It is expected that this batch will prove especially useful and effective.

A PUBLIC meeting has been held at Darjeeling, at which the form of a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor was agreed upon, praying for the extension of railway communication to the sanitarium. It has also been suggested that His Honor's attention should be drawn to the state of telegraphic communication, as it now takes forty-eight hours for a message to reach Calcutta.

THE *Poona Observer* is evidently apprehensive that when the "cat 's away the mice will play." It says :—"We have received a long letter from a correspondent at Deesa, complaining bitterly of the absence of the clergyman from that station, who it appears spends most of his time at Mount Aboo. The correspondent says, 'We have had several Protestants buried here, but seldom the clergyman to officiate.' We trust that the authorities will remedy the evil complained of by our correspondent. Her Majesty's 108th Regiment is at present stationed at Deesa, and therefore the attendance of a clergyman there is indispensably necessary."

To those who believe that kidnapping is extinct in British Indian possessions, we would say, "there are more things in heaven and earth than is dreamt of in their philosophy." If the following be correct, kidnapping still exists under the nose of Government:—A native paper, the *Soolubhu Samachar*, says that in Rangpur, Assam, and in many parts of Eastern Bengal, man-selling is even now very prevalent. "Many proofs might," it says, "be had if only particular inquiries were instituted. The prostitutes in particular go into villages and buy little girls for their detestable trade. How cruel are their parents! Does it never reach the ears of Government that girls are kidnapped by these wicked women from the houses of respectable men? Cannot the police inquire into the matter? Government ought to be particularly attentive about putting down such a vile thing."

WHEN shall we have the end of suggestions about Abdoolah? Here is yet another in a competition where every one appears anxious to display his ingenuity. A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* suggests in the columns of that journal, that the murderer of the late Chief Justice should be experimented on by a mesmerist, and, if he succumb to the mesmeric influence, when in that state, he should be questioned as to his motives and accomplices, &c., &c., &c. "I believe it is a well-established fact," continues the writer, "that persons, when in a mesmeric state, invariaby give true and direct answers to all questions that are within the scope of their comprehension, and I think that, in the present instance, the experiment is well worth trying; for, if the mesmeric power fail, no harm has been done; but on the other hand, if it prove a success, it is very evident that one or other of two good results will be obtained; either the authorities will be furnished with a clue to a nest of seditious scoundrels, and, by this means, bring them to justice, or the public mind will in a measure be set at rest regarding the truth or foundations of the vague rumours now afloat." The correspondent offers to give the name and address of a celebrated professor of the art, if his suggestion is approved of.

DOCTOR BHAU DAJI'S CURE OF LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is impossible to object to the spirit of the letter of "Non-Medicus," published in your impression of the 12th instant. It must be remembered, however, that the cure of leprosy has been the odium of medical science for thousands of years. That we should be without a treatment or remedy for such an ancient disease as the Greek leprosy is no doubt remarkable. The variety and confusion of opinions is indeed great, and, in these days of scepticism and doubt, it is necessary that the fullest and best proofs should be submitted to the profession and the public before any remedy can be offered for their acceptance. Hasty observers and experimentalists have submitted from time to time remedies which, on further trials, have proved of little or no value. The remedies which were found successful in the hands of one practitioner have been reported to be failures in the hands of others.

Now Dr. Bhau Daji, I know, has promised from the first to publish the results of his researches for the benefit of the world without any stipulation or condition. I am credibly informed that he has written to Government to that effect. Now, is he to be blamed for not publishing the remedies, because three or four years have passed? If each patient takes from three to four years to get perfectly well, and if the majority of cases have only been under treatment for two years, is it not unreasonable to expect Dr. Bhau Daji to come out and publish at once the remedy?

It is absolutely necessary for any respectable medical man who wishes to rid humanity of this disease, that he should back his treatment by a large number of cases of cure and relief. Such cases are fast accumulating on Dr. Bhau Daji's hands, and I am sure he will not lose a day as soon as the *certainty of the cure* can be demonstrated without doubt or cavil. An irresistible evidence of such a purpose is not to be obtained in a day as a miracle. Patient investigation and perseverance, both on the part of the doctor and his patients, are absolutely necessary for success.

For his own sake, as well as that of the suffering portion of humanity, Dr. Bhau Daji, I believe, is most anxious to publish his remedy, and will do so as soon as the necessary amount of evidence is ready. Anything short of this will only be adding to the mass of ill-digested and ill-considered opinions, making confusion worse confounded.

I am surprised that there should be found any one in Bombay who should, for a moment, think that Dr. Bhau Daji intends to keep the remedy secret a day longer than, in his judgment, is absolutely necessary for complete success. I have no doubt he will give the very best of reasons for keeping the remedy a secret to some extent at present. I say a secret to some extent, because he has not hesitated to tell several of his friends what his remedies are. His discovery will consist, not in the newness of remedies, but in their proper and persevering administration.

There is no science in which fallacies are more apt to vitiate conclusions than the medical science, and a cool and logical mind is necessarily anxious to ground its opinions on a large and solid basis. It hates crudeness and haste. Four years for such a purpose is not a long time. I already anticipate a glorious end.

Bombay, 14th October. X.

THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to notice the only argument which "Progress" in the *Times of India* has advanced in reply to my letter on the Bombay Pier Company. This argument refers to the bunder fees which Government determined to levy on the trade of the pier. "Progress" admits that such an impost is levied at all bunders the property of Government, and he charges me with a want of candour in excluding from consideration in my letter the fact—if it be a fact—that bunder fees are not demanded at private bunders. I cannot see why Government should be bound to go on granting indulgent harbour concessions to public companies for all time. Every new company should be treated as a new company, and, in virtue of its office as the holder of a public trust, Government has the right to dictate the terms of every harbour concession that it may be pleased to make to a public company. The comparison which "Progress" would, therefore, institute between the Bombay Pier Company and the Frere or Mazagon Company has nothing to do with the question, since Government cannot be bound to continue to give away public property to private individuals on easy terms in a harbour, the commercial conditions of which are steadily improving every day. So much for my want of candour! But who will not admire the candour of "Progress" when he conveniently forgets to mention the kind of trade that the Pier Company intended to draw to their bunder? All the steamer-borne commerce of the harbour. Ah, "Progress"! you are both subtle and shrewd. You wish to have all the pier fees to yourself to be manufactured into dividends for the shareholders in your *little concern*. This is exceedingly good of you. Allow me again to remark in this letter that, if the sea-borne commerce at the Colaba Pier is to be allowed to pass free of bunder fees, there is no good reason why similar fees should be levied at Government bunders. The abolition of bunder fees would, therefore, give the Colaba Pier no relative advantages over Government bunders. That part of the expected revenue of the Pier Company which would be represented by bunder fees would be taken into account by Government when regulating the scale of charges which the company would be empowered to levy on the commerce. Government has not forgotten this part of the arrangement, and cannot be expected to re-consider its decision. A month hence will see the formation of a Harbour Trust, and that public body will doubtless deal with the memorial of the Pier Company in the most complete manner by directing the Secretary to place it on their file, and return the promoters their *burra salaam*.

If it be true, as "Progress" asserts, that the Bombay Pier Company is not dead yet, all I can say, to the five gentlemen who compose the *institution*, is that their expiring efforts are entremely amusing to those who enjoy the privilege of seeing them *kick the bucket*. My last view of the company gave me the impression that it was *dead as a door nail*.

"Progress" demands to know if I have any "fear that the competition of the pier will lessen the revenue of the Elphinstone Bunders?" Let me assure him that the thought never entered my mind, and that, as I have nothing to do either with Government or any public company, my sympathies and anxieties are nowhere in particular when I am discussing public questions, and it is this which I consider gives strength to my pen. I rather like the manœuvre of "Progress" in his endeavour to nail me in some particular interest, and to prove therefrom my incapacity for dealing with the question of the Pier Company. It gives me an opportunity of pointing out the great personal interest which people of the "Progress" stamp have in establishing all sorts of public companies and of warning the public to beware of them. I am accused by "Progress" of possessing a "narrow mind" and "antiquarian predilections," and am told that I consider "what served the grandfather is enough for the grandson." Moreover, my "moral reflections savour of the Methodistic or Pharisaical stamp." This is the language of the most advanced public company school. The writers of this school never lose the opportunity of exhibiting themselves as the *benefactors of their race*. They are the great reformers, and are literally overflowing with the milk of human kindness. They are never at rest while a scheme can be floated, a kite can be flown, or a public company started. Being public benefactors, their opponents can only be Methodists and Pharisees. Being *go-ahead* individuals, those who venture to enquire where they intend to lead their followers are snuffed out by being called antiquarians and pre-Adamites. Everybody is a canting hypocrite except themselves. Public companies, formed and unformed, are the bullies of society; bullies in the press, bullies in their offices, and bullies in the law courts. It is time this nonsense was knocked on the head. The ten thousand followers of public company-mongers have deserted their great benefactors, and will no longer be led blindly to their ruin, and no man should be debarred from making the keenest enquiry into any scheme which may be pressed upon public notice, no matter who may be the promoters. It will soon come to this:—the measure of a man's respectability will be taken by the number of public companies he has *refused* to support. Hudson was a railway king, but his remains were not permitted to reach Westminster Abbey.

"Progress" demands that he be included amongst the benefactors of his race. All "Progresses" are public benefactors; they are all "grandsons," all anti-antiquarians, anti-methodists, anti-pharisees, and hence their right to be implicitly trusted with the savings of the public. The devil himself has been known to coil up his tail in his breeches, to place a bishop's mitre or a coronet on his head, and to come before the public with a gilded prospectus of—it might be a Bank, a coal-mine, or a pier—and to declare the infernal truth that an abundance of bread and butter can be earned without relinquishing the sweat of the brow.

I am sorry to hear from "Progress" that Government would only grant the concession to erect the Colaba Pier to a public company. Does this mean that Sassoon and Co. could not secure the concession for themselves?

Again, I say that the trade of Bombay is in no urgent want of a pier at the other end of Colaba, and that the pier scheme of the Bombay Pier Company can never be remunerative. At best it would be but a hot-house plant, and at worst a public nuisance, and a ruin alike to the structure and to all connected with it. Sassoon and Co. have not been well advised in soliciting the public to join in *the profits*.

Those who recommend deep water piers for Bombay Harbour have not well considered the comparative cost and value to commerce of piers and docks. I trust, however, that this will soon be shown by competent practical men. It is the duty of Government to clear up this subject before the harbour is interfered with in any way. To begin by laying down piers near the Lighthouse is not the way to expend capital to the greatest advantage. It is the interest, both of Government and commerce, that the landing and shipping accommodation for the sea-borne trade shall be provided near the centre of trade and at the cheapest possible cost. In this view Government should not permit a public company to fool away its capital on a scheme that in the course of events must be unproductive. Let us hope that the first work of the new Harbour Trust will be to clear up the whole question of dock or pier accommodation, and decide how the necessities of the port shall be supplied. On this question even "Progress" himself will find my antiquarian views give way, and my pharisaical tendencies completely subdued, so that as his public companies' fire dies out and his experience ripens, he may be able to recognize a hearty colleague and staunch friend in Z.

THE ALLEGED SERIOUS POSTAL DEFALCATIONS AT POONA.

WE have been requested to publish the following :—

Postmaster General's Camp, 12th Oct. 1871.

Sir,—With reference to your note, "Alleged serious Postal Defalcations at Poona," I beg to send for your perusal copy of a letter from the Postmaster, Bombay, on the subject which I think will satisfy you that the posting of the letters is not proved.

The Postmaster, Poona, denies positively having made the statements attributed to him; and as to the two envelopes posted by Colonel Henderson, and received in an open state, I send them for your inspection, that you may judge of the extent to which they were gummed, and whether they may not have come open of themselves in transit.

I conclude by a statement of the facts of the case as far as I have ascertained them.

Mr. Bodger, a man of business, collects money in Poona on Saturday, and goes to Bombay himself on Sunday. He takes most of the money with him, but puts the halves of currency notes of the value of Rs. 600 in two letters, half in one letter and half in the other, and addresses the letters—

HARRY HIBBERT, Esquire,
Care of Cutler, Palmer, and Co.
and
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER, and Co.

respectively, and gives them to a hotel keeper to post, who in turn gives them to his servant; he does not register the letters and cannot give the numbers of the notes.

As you have published serious charges against the Postal Department, I call on you to publish this answer to them.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. MACFARLANE,
Officiating Postmaster General.

[We may say that we have examined the letters referred to, and in our opinion they certainly look as if they had been gummed up in such a manner as would very easily admit of their becoming open by a little friction, but how the friction was applied, or who applied it, still remains an open question.]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, No. 7,356 of 1871.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 30th Aug. 1871.

To Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER, and Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had full and particular enquiry made, both here and at Poona, into the loss of the two letters containing currency notes referred to in your communication of the 25th instant.

2. In the report of the Postmaster of Poona, it is stated that the servant entrusted with the posting of the letters acknowledged before the police authorities that he took the letters with him to his house, thence to the bazaar, and, on his return to work, dropped them into the Sudder Post Office letter box at 1 P.M., when there was no one present, that is, about one hour and a half after receiving the letters into his possession. The letter box of the Poona Post Office was cleared in the evening in the presence of the Postmaster, and the letters for Bombay and other places which could not be immediately despatched were put away into a locked box till sent forward by the next day's morning train.

3. The missing letters, if duly posted, would in ordinary course have reached Bombay for the midday delivery. At that time the work is carried on in the General Post Office under close supervision of Inspectors, and there is no possibility of an irregularity occurring.

4. The honesty of the letter-carrier who delivers letters at your firm has been tested, and his conduct has been privately watched, but nothing has transpired to raise the smallest doubt of his integrity and innocence in the matter under enquiry. It is only proper therefore to conclude that, as you received no letters on Monday, the 21st instant, none arrived for you.

5. Under the circumstances above stated, there is reason to believe that the two letters in question were not posted, but have in all probability been lost or mislaid by the servant employed to post them.

6. It is to be regretted that the security afforded by registration was not adopted in the present instance, or care taken for ensuring the actual posting of the letters. The numbers of the notes enclosed in them not being known is another cause for regret, as further enquiry is prevented thereby.—I have, &c.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.
(True copy.)
GUNPATRAO, R., Head Assistant.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, 14TH OCT.

Official returns of the French Elections show 94 Bonapartists, 194 Legitimists, 291 Radicals, 494 Moderate Republicans, and 867 Conservatives.

It is reported that M. Picard has been appointed Minister for Italy.

At a meeting of the permanent Commission on Thursday last, M. Casimir Perier assured the members that the difficulties with Berlin had entirely disappeared.

LONDON, 13TH OCT., NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	96,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	34,000	,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	471,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	222,000	,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton.	40,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats.	6,000	,,

Fair Dhollera, 7½d.

LONDON, 13TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong, Surats shows a hardening tendency.

Fair Dhollera, 7½d.

The Manchester Market to-day was firm, but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.
8½ lbs. ,, 9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £202,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

THE MAIL.

ADEN, 15TH OCT.

The s.s. Surat with the outward Indian mail left here for Bombay to-day at 1 A.M.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 15TH OCT.

Mail steamer from China signalled.

LOSS OF THE LADY MELVILLE.

CALCUTTA, 15TH OCT.

The ship Lady Melville, bound for Bombay, and nearly ready for sailing, was burnt here yesterday. The vessel sank in consequence of a great quantity of water being pumped into her.

BOMBAY.

HON. MR. TUCKER.—The Hon. Mr. Tucker arrived here on Friday last, and will go back to Poona to-day.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN AT BHOWNUGGUR AND GOGO.—We learn from a private letter that there was a heavy fall of rain at Bhownuggur and Gogo on the 8th inst.

FIRST POLITICAL ASSISTANT OF KATTYWAR.—Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, First Political Assistant in Kattywar, has arrived in Bombay on some official business.

FOURTH JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We understand that Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, has applied for six months' sick leave.

THEFT.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, sentenced, on Saturday, a Hindoo named Gunoo Narjee to a month's imprisonment, for stealing three rupees in cash, belonging to one Babajee Doora.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday a Hindoo woman, aged about eighty-five years, named Yessee, had her right hand broken by a fall while walking along the old Kazee Mohla. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MORE STEALING FROM CHILDREN.—A Marwaree boy, aged about seventeen years, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Connon with receiving a silver ornament from a child under fourteen years of age. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—On Saturday, nine seamen of the ship Ellen Bates were charged before the Senior Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty on board the ship. They were sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENCE.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday fined Byramjee and Kaikhusro, Persian Parsees, in the sum of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 respectively for breach of the first condition of their liquor licence, by selling a less quantity than a dozen bottles of brandy after sunset.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During September last Mr. Spencer, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of 574 cases. In 520 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 28 for defendants, and non-suits were entered in 26 cases. During the month 61 professional gentlemen appeared before the Court. Of these 20 were solicitors, and 76 pleaders.

THE SIND COTTON TRADE.—The total number of bales of cotton shipped from ports in Sind during last month was 2,989, weighing 1,832 candies and 328 lbs., of the estimated value of Rs. 3,14,800. Of the number of bales, 2,885 were shipped for London, and 104 for China via Bombay. Besides the above-named exports, 1,238 pressed bales found their way to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

WHO IS HE?—The *Deccan Herald* says:—"We have received an authenticated complaint signed *Pro Bono Publico*, which is written in a calm, truthful style. It is a complaint regarding certain proceedings which took place in the court of a young civilian exercising magisterial functions in a distant part of this presidency. If half of what is told us regarding his conduct to native pleaders is correct, he deserves to have this complaint made public. We think, however, it would be better for *Pro Bono Publico* to make a complaint first to the immediate superiors of the gentleman in question."

NATIVE OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—We learn that Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, late Prime Minister of the deceased Raja of Bhownuggur, and at present joint administrator of the Bhownuggur State, is expected here in a day or two. The steamer Nagotana has been chartered to bring him to Bombay.—Mr. Jala Gooljee Sumputram, Dewan to His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur, is expected to arrive in Bombay this week.—On Friday last Mirza Mahomed Sugath, a native Sirdar, came from Delhi with about fifteen followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow on the Belasis Road.

THE EXPORT TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—Messrs L. W. Toulmin, Calcutta, in the introduction to their weekly circular, say—"Three quarters of the year are gone, and it can be clearly shown that the export trade of Calcutta is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the Cotton Commissioner's elaborate memorandum on the interchange of traffic between the presidencies of Bombay and Bengal—a treatise seemingly written to show that Bombay is shortly to become the Harbour of Bengal, an idea highly gratifying no doubt to the merchants in the far West."

A FAMILY QUARREL.—Thomas D. Vanvullen, a preventive officer in the Custom House, Henry A. Martin, and Robert Estevenge, were charged on Saturday before the Senior Magistrate, with assaulting Ann Jane Vanvullen, the wife of the first defendant; and also with using abusive and threatening language towards her with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr. Jefferson (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) conducted the prosecution; the defendants were unrepresented. The prosecutrix stated that on Wednesday last her husband came with the other defendants and assaulted and used indecent and abusive language towards her. The magistrate, on the evidence, bound all the defendants over in the sum of Rs. 100 each, to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for a period of six months.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The weather, which had been threatening for several days, became more cloudy on Wednesday evening. Heavy thunder clouds gathered in the east and north-east, and the lightning was vivid in these quarters from an early hour in the afternoon. At 7-30 the rain came on, the lightning became more vivid, and the storm burst over Poona—the rain continuing for upwards of an hour. The weather yesterday was real October weather—close and muggy. In the afternoon the clouds gathered again and more rain threatened. Doubtless the Elephanta is at hand, and the N. W. monsoon is setting in.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PROPOSED STATUE TO MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.—Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, C.S.I., has given away about 14 lakhs to various useful objects; it is proposed to raise a large sum of money for the purpose of placing a statue of this gentleman in this city which owes so much to his munificence. But on the supposition that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir is really a philanthropist, it would seem that if the testimonial took the form of relief to the starving inhabitants of Persia, it would be more agreeable to him. We do not think it good taste to erect a statue to a man in his life-time.—*Bombay Guardian.*

"HOMER NODS."—The *Athenæum* says that Dr. Macleod in his Peeps of the Far East presumes of his readers a surpassing depth of ignorance as to everything Indian. 'Does any one require to be told,' says the critic, 'that the Deccan is a name applied generally to the great plateau of Western India?' Yet the *Athenæum* makes a signal geographical blunder in his brief disdainful notice. Dr. Macleod, when in Bombay, took a run up to Kolgaum, about 24 miles from Ahmednuggur, to witness the ordination of a native pastor. An extract regarding this is introduced by the *Athenæum* as follows:—"He thus speaks of the missionary movement in Malabar" (!)—*Ibid.*

THE LEPROSY DISCUSSION.—Mr. Hallums, Superintendent of Police in Bombay, known to all of us, comes forward to testify that his son was suffering badly from leprosy, and has been completely cured. Similar testimony is given by others. There can be no doubt that Dr. Bhau Daji has cured a number of persons who were affected with this disease. Is it not time for Dr. Bhau Daji to make public his treatment, in all its details, so that in hundreds of other places something may be done for the relief of this unhappy class? He will find in 2 Kings vi. and vii. an account of the way in which a besieged city, reduced to the utmost straits of famine, was indebted for glad tidings of boundless stores of food in the deserted tents of the enemy to four lepers. These lepers, after having helped themselves abundantly to the good things so unexpectedly found by them, said one to another, 'We do not well;

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

From the Committee of Inquiry into the present condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality, and the efficacy of the action of the Controller, to the Honourable F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, General Department; Bombay, 11th October 1871.

Sir,—We have the honour to report that, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2314 of August 23rd, appointing us to the inquiry particularized above, we held a preliminary meeting on September 8th, at which it was arranged with the Commissioner and Controller that the Accounts should be closed up to August 31st, outstandings of every description ascertained, estimates of receipts and expenditure up to December 31st framed, and miscellaneous information of various kinds collected. This having been in a great measure done, we re-assembled on the 28th ultimo, and after holding eleven sittings, beg now to submit the results of our inquiry under the two heads, to which our attention has been directed.

I.—*Present Condition of the Finances.*

2. The Liabilities of the Municipality, and the Assets, exclusive of Buildings, Landed Property, and Dead and Live Stocks, on August 31st, are shown in Appendix A, which may be summarised as under.

3. The total amount to the debit of the Corporation is Rs. 88,68,823-2-0. Of this amount, Rs. 67,40,657 consist of formal loans received from the Government and the public, as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government advance for Vehar Water Works	37,45,000	3	0
Government "15 Lakh Loan" of 1869	12,57,656	14	5
House-rate Loan of 1868	11,23,000	0	0
Market Loans of 1867 and 1868	6,15,000	0	0
	Rs 67,40,657	1	5

The difference between these loans and the total liability, viz., Rs. 21,28,166-0-7, consists partly of sums due to various Deposit accounts, from which they have been unauthorizedly withdrawn for various purposes, and partly of cash liabilities directly and immediately payable to parties. The particulars are these:—

Deposit Accounts.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount which ought to be in deposit as Sinking Fund, under Section 257 of Act II. of 1855, including interest		2,63,093	0	4
Amount which should be in reserve for Drainage Works, under Section 8 of Act II. of 1865, including interest		2,66,387	15	3
Balance of House-rate Loan unexpended on Drainage	4,21,364			
Overbridges	55,105			
		4,76,469	0	0
Total Rs.		10,05,949	15	7

Immediate Cash Liabilities.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government contributions ordered to be held in deposit	64,257	15	7
Cash Credit obtained from New Bank of Bombay, including interest	1,50,371	8	6
Debts to Contractors and others for work already done, examined and booked	5,34,766	10	5
Ditto ditto not yet scrutinized	3,08,819	14	6
Interest on acceptances for Rs. 3,94,264, Current Accounts, &c., estimated at	64,000	0	0
Rs.	11,22,216	1	0
Grand Total Rs.	21,28,166	0	7

4. The total Assets existing and applicable to this liability amount to Rs. 11,51,685-15-6, of which sums Rs. 1,75,612-6-4 are immediately available, while the remainder is not, as under :—

Available.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash Balance on September 1st, 1871	22,476	4	6
Government Promissory Notes of the Sinking Fund, at cost price, with interest accrued	1,53,136	1	10
Total Rs.	1,75,612	6	4

Not now available.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Vehar Water Works Balance on current account	88,220	9	5
Ditto Survey Suspense Account	95,102	0	0
New Bank of Bombay deposit	500	0	0
Municipal Personal Accounts	15,812	9	1
Sundry Accounts	29,160	14	3
Rates and Taxes outstanding, about	3,00,000	0	0
Quick Stock	4,47,277	8	5
Rs.	9,76,073	9	2
Grand Total	R[illegible]51,685	15	6

In addition to the above Assets, the Municipality possesses the following property :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Vehar Water Works, as per Section 84 of Act II. of 1865	37,30,053	0	0
Buildings, Markets, &c., as valued by Messrs. Narayen Wassoodeojee and Nusserwanjee Chandabhai in January 1871	27,04,510	0	0
Dead Stock, August 31st, 1871	8,15,476	5	4
Live Stock	28,606	1	8
Total Rs.	72,78,645	7	0

We consider, however, that this property cannot practically be taken into account, or be of any avail, in an inquiry of the present nature, which deals with the Municipality in the light of a working body in full operation, and to be kept so, rather than that of a ruined concern, to be freed, as far as possible, from liability by the sale, for what it will fetch, of everything it possesses. The retention of such items in the annual accounts of past years has only tended to obscure them by showing an excess of income over expenditure which was altogether imaginary.

5. The entire position of the Municipality is, briefly, this :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1). Its entire liabilities exceed—			
a. Its assets of every description by	4,38,491	11	6
b. Its assets, excluding landed property, &c., by	77,17,137	2	6
c. Its available assets, excluding landed property, &c., and also eventually available items by	86,93,210	11	8
(2). Its liabilities, exclusive of loans from Government and the public, exceed—			
d. Its assets, excluding landed property, &c., by	9,76,480	1	1
e. Its assets, excluding landed property, and also eventually available items, by	19,52,553	10	3
(3.) The sum of money now necessary—			
f. To meet immediate cash demands only, is	9,46,603	10	8
g. To meet immediate cash demands, and also replace amounts unauthorizedly taken from deposit accounts, is	19,52,553	10	3
h. To meet immediate cash demands, and also restore the Sinking Fund and Drainage Fund, but not the House-rate Loan	14,76,084	10	3

We have given the last figure, because it would apparently be competent to the Bench of Justices, with the concurrence of Government, to condone the transfer of the House-rate Loan surplus from Drainage and Overbridges to Markets, if they thought it desirable, though a similar course could not be followed with the Sinking Fund and Drainage Fund, which are secured by law.

6. We now proceed to remark briefly on some of the heads of liability.

Vehar Water Works.—It has been usual to omit this debt from the published accounts, as being a well-known liability, but we consider that it is just as necessary to exhibit it as any other. We may here mention that the annual instalments of Rs. 1,75,000 prescribed by law for the liquidation of this debt not having been regularly paid to Government previous to August 1869, a sum equal to about one whole instalment was found to be overdue on that date. This instalment Government have allowed to be spread over four years in payments of Rs. 43,750 per annum. One payment was accordingly made in 1870, and another will be made before the close of this year, leaving two remaining for 1872 and 1873.

Government "15 Lakh Loan," raised in 1869 at 5 per cent. interest, and to be paid off by 1st August 1879 by means of the monthly instalments prescribed in Bombay Act III. of 1870. We have discovered and rectified an error of Rs. 70,000, by which amount this liability was understated by the Controller, owing to a faulty method of dividing the monthly instalment between principal and interest. Had the Controller compared this account with the Bank, this would have been at once apparent. The result at the end of the ten years is of course the same by either process, though very different in the interim.

Sinking Fund.—It was imperative on the Commissioner, under Section 257 of Act II. of 1865 and the terms on which the House-rate Loan for Drainage and Overbridges, and the Market Loans, were raised, to set aside a certain sum as Sinking Fund, and to reinvest the interest on the Fund as it accrued. This has not been done. Only Rs. 1,42,834-0-6 have been set aside, instead of Rs. 2,45,970 13-4; the difference, Rs. 1,03,136-12-10, being diverted to current expenditure. The interest also has never been invested. Finally, the Government securities, purchase for Rs. 1,42,834-0-6, were in October 1870 transferred to the New Bank of Bombay as security for a Cash credit obtained for current expenditure. Thus the Sinking Fund has practically no existence. We consider it indispensable that, as a matter of good faith with the public creditor, it should be at once replaced, together with the interest which should have accrued, amounting to Rs. 17,122-3-0; total Rs. 2,63,093-0-4. The securities should also be held in the name of the Justices, or otherwise, to place a bar on similar transactions in future.

Drainage Fund.—It is provided by Section 8 of Act II. of 1865, that 2¼ lakhs of rupees per annum shall be set aside for the completion of a system of drainage and the payment of interest on any sums borrowed for such purpose. This Fund has accordingly been debited with the interest and Sinking Fund charge of the whole Drainage Loan of seven lakhs of rupees raised in 1868. But as Rs. 4,21,364 out of this Drainage Loan have been expended by the Commissioner on Markets, it is obvious that this Fund must be relieved, *pro tanto*, of the charge for interest and Sinking Fund, the burden being transferred to the general Municipal Funds, to which the Market revenue is credited. The adjustment on this account, with interest, amounts to Rs. 1,33,220-6-2, which, together with a further unexpended balance of Rs. 1,33,167-9-1, diverted to current Municipal expenditure, makes a total liability of Rs. 2,66,387-15-3.

House-rate Loans.—These loans, aggregating Rs. 11,23,000, were raised for Drainage and constructing certain Overbridges; but Rs. 4,21,364, which were not immediately needed for the former object, owing to the Drainage Works having been stopped by the Government of India, pending further consideration of the scheme, together with Rs. 55,105, final saving on the Overbridges, have been, without any authority, appropriated to Markets. As it is no part of our duty to decide whether the replacement of the amount withdrawn from Drainage is necessary with a view to resumption of operations, or whether, in any case, the diversion of the Overbridge item, which was a net saving, might not be condoned, we have shown the whole sum of Rs. 4,76,469 as a liability to be met.

Government Contributions.—These items of Rs. 34,257-15-7 and Rs. 30,000 are the grants made by Government for public improvements in lieu of its liability for House-rate. The former was appropriated by Government Resolution No. 2419 of October 13th 1869, to meet the charge for compensation for the site of the Bandora Slaughter-houses, on which an arbitration has been long pending. The latter was ordered by Government Resolution No. 2122 of August 3rd, 1871, to be kept in deposit for the present, pending the selection of some suitable object. Both, however, have been absorbed in the current expenditure, and the latter has even been included in the Budget as income. Both must obviously be made good now; but the latter will be eventually saved, if the object selected by Government should be one already included in the Budget of 1871.

Cash Credit from Bank of Bombay.—The Commissioner has no legal power to borrow; but in October 1870, he obtained from the Bank of Bombay a cash credit of Rs. 1,42,534-0-6 by depositing the Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,47,500, which were the property of the Sinking Fund. The Controller, in whose name, jointly with that of the Commissioner, the Notes stood, joined with him in the endorsement of transfer. The advance, running at interest at six per cent., which now amounts to Rs. 7,837-8-0, should obviously be cleared as soon as possible.

Debts to Contractors and others.—These are of two classes—the first, amounting to Rs. 5,34,766-10-5, comprise all bills which have been scrutinised, admitted, and brought as debts upon the books of the Corporation; the second, amounting to Rs. 3,08,819-14-6, consists of bills not yet admitted, together with, in a few instances, estimates of charges not yet preferred. The several Municipal Officers, and we ourselves, have made every endeavour to arrive at the full amount of these outstandings. All bills have been called in, liabilities in England have been ascertained by telegraph, and finally, every Head of a Department has been required to give a formal certificate that the sums given in by him and the Controller are correct, and comprise, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the whole of the actual charges and of the present and prospective liabilities of his Department.

Interest on Acceptances, &c.—The system of accepting bills for liabilities which there are no present means of meeting, still continues in force, and we learn from the Commissioner's private register that Rs. 3,94,264 are thus due to six persons, as shown in Appendix D. The process is this. The Gas Company, for instance, who are now five months in arrears, draw a bill at three months for, say, Rs. 20,000, on which interest at 12 per cent. runs against the Municipality under the new contract. The bill is accepted by the Commissioner, and is then discounted at the current market rate by the Company, who perhaps make a considerable profit by the transaction. At the end of the period the bill is presented, and if payment be still inconvenient, it is renewed, perhaps with a considerable addition on account of increased liability on the same account in the interval. We have found it impossible to ascertain the precise amount of interest now due on all these transactions, which are not very completely recorded by the Commissioner, and not communicated to the Controller or Accountant at all. Besides these acceptances, it is probable that interest will have to be paid on several of the current accounts long outstanding, though in most cases it has not yet been claimed, but such payment, as also the rate, will be subjects of negotiation when the occasion arises. On the other hand, the well-known deferment of payment must undoubtedly lead to higher original charges, and it is probable that, were the Municipality placed in funds, a handsome discount for prompt payment might be obtained on many of the bills. On account of these difficulties in estimating the interest on all acceptances, accounts, &c., we cannot be responsible for the accuracy of any precise figure. At the same time, we are assured by the Controller that the item will *probably* not exceed Rs. 64,000, which we have entered accordingly.

Miscellaneous.—There are certain liabilities of an indefinite character which it may be as well to mention here, though they cannot be appraised at any money value :—(1) The Municipality agreed with Government, in return for certain advantages received, to construct roads from Falkland Road to the foot of the Bellasis Road Bridge, and from Mazagon Bridge to Lawrence de Lima Street. The Commissioner admits the liability, but states that there is no engagement to fulfil it within any particular time. (2) The Municipality have received from Government land for constructing Milch Cattle Stables and a Market at Mazagon. If they fail to do so, the only penalty will be reverting of the land to Government. (3) Contracts for bullocks and carts, and for watering the roads, have been given to two individuals up to September 30th, 1872, so the Municipality are bound to the rates up to that date. (4) The ground rents payable to Government for various properties amount to Rs. 2,834-7-8 per annum, and are mostly permanent. The House-rents are Rs. 6,080-0-0 per mensem, and are monthly, except in six instances, where there are leases for various periods (*see* Appendix E).

7. A few of the heads of Assets require special notice.

Cash Balance.—This is of course treated as an available asset. At the same time, a working Cash balance will be indispensable in future. Its extent, which ought to be considerable, but will depend on any modifications made in the period of collecting rates and taxes, as also the source whence it should be derived, appear not to be within the scope of our inquiry.

Promissory Notes.—These belong to the Sinking Fund, and when liberated by the payment of the Bank Cash Credit will, with the interest, form a set-off to the liability for the Sinking Fund *per contra*.

Vehar Water Works.—The Rs. 88,220-9-5, due on the current account, will probably be cleared in the coming year by the excess of receipts over charges, unless the latter should be swelled in any unforeseen manner. It appears to us only just that the expense of the Water Works Extension Survey should be held in a suspense account, to be cleared eventually out of any loan which may be raised to carry out the scheme of extension which may be adopted. The Budget grant for this survey was Rs. 46,000, but the expenditure has been Rs. 95,102, and Rs. 15,000 more are anticipated up to the end of the year, independently of claims for damage to property.

Deposits, Personal and Sundry Accounts.—The Deposit is for the Munguldass Nuthoobhai Clock. The other accounts are current and not likely to be materially varied, so they have been classed as not now available.

Rates and Taxes outstanding.—These actually amounted to Rs. 6,16,295 on August 31st, but as a considerable portion was for the half-year ending December 31st, they have been reduced rateably by the Controller, who gives the net estimate we have adopted. The current outstandings of the Municipality will probably never be much less than this sum, under the present system.

Quick Stock.—This means only stores for consumption, which are now held in deposit, as it were, and will eventually be charged to the several Departments consuming them, who will pay for them out of the Budget grants of the year. Nearly three-fourths of the whole consists of pipes and bricks for the Drainage Works. We may mention in connection with this, and the Dead Stock and Live Stock referred to in paragraph 4, that the Head Clerk informs us that he carefully verified the general Stock, amounting to Rs. 3,95,890-4-8, when he took charge of it in July last. The personal Stock in charge of the various Departmental Officers, however, which amounts to Rs. 8,95,469-10-9, has not, we understand, been examined since the end of 1869.

Before quitting the subject of Assets, we have only to add that we have excluded the items of Lighting account and Police account, which have hitherto appeared as assets in the Commissioner's and Controller's Statements, as they are in reality the excess of the cost of these departments over the income during the year of account, and should simply be written off as such. The Frere Fountain is not a recoverable asset, and the item of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee is a mere adjustment which should have no place here.

8. Although our instructions direct us only to the *present* condition of the finances, we consider that our statement of that condition would be incomplete, and of little practical use to Government or the Bench of Justices, unless our view were extended to the close of the financial year on December 31st. It is true that an element of uncertainty, in the estimated revenue and expenditure of four months, will be thereby introduced, but, on the one hand, this uncertainty will not be great, as there is no extraordinary expenditure going on, and the Controller's estimates are supported by the certificates of Heads of Departments already referred to; and, on the other hand, charges of a year do not fall due rateably month by month; so that it is scarcely possible to arrive at a true financial conclusion except by contrasting the entire charges with the entire income and assets by which they are to be met. This course is also the more necessary in this instance, as some very important items will be payable in this latter period, the excess of expenditure over income, which was Rs. 4,62,650-1-11 on August 31st, being thereby raised to Rs. 7,10,796, and the general liability of the Municipality materially enhanced. On these grounds we have prepared a second balance-sheet up to December 31st, 1871, which will be found as Appendix B.

9. It is not necessary to follow in detail the several items of this balance-sheet, as they are calculated on exactly the same principles as those in the first, and only vary in amount where fresh liquidation or liabilities have occurred. A summary, similar to that for August 31st, given in paragraph 5, will suffice.

The final position of the Municipality, then, will be as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1).—Its entire liabilities will exceed—			
a. Its assets of every description by	5,65,432	8	0
b. Its assets, excluding landed property, &c., by	78,44,077	15	0
c. Its available assets, excluding landed property, &c., and also eventually available items by	88,35,151	8	2
(2). Its liabilities, exclusive of loans from Government and the public, will exceed—			
d. Its assets, excluding landed property, &c., by	12,01,786	15	8
e. Its assets, excluding landed property and also eventually available items, by	21,92,860	8	10
(3). The sum of money which will be necessary—			
f. To meet immediate cash demands only is	10,04,223	3	3
g. To meet cash demands and also re-place amounts unauthorizedly taken from deposit amounts, is	21,92,860	8	10
h. To meet immediate cash demands and also restore the Sinking Fund and Drainage Fund, but not the House-rate Loan	17,16,931	8	10

In framing Appendix B, we have assumed, for the sake of clearness, that the miscellaneous liabilities shown now will be kept exactly as they are till then, the four months' receipts being appropriated to current charges only, as far as they will go, and if this course, though somewhat irregular, were actually followed in practice, it would probably much simplify the liquidation, whenever adequate funds shall have been provided. We may add here, that both our balance sheets, Appendices A and B, have been admitted and countersigned by the Controller.

10. As the deficit disclosed is thus large, and perhaps unanticipated in some quarters, we have thought it well, with the view of testing our own calculations, no less than of doing justice to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the one hand, and the Commissioner on the other, to ascertain how far the former were right in recommending in 1868 a loan not exceeding 15 lakhs, or the latter is so now, in contending (in his last Report, and through the Controller) that the loan was insufficient to the extent of 7¾ lakhs.

11. It is obvious that the amount of cash short or of unpaid bills on any date, must be the difference between actual receipts and actual expenditure, including both money paid out and money owing. The actuals from 1865 to 1868, both years inclusive, are—

	Rs.
Cash Balance, January 1st, 1865	84,791
Recoveries from Contractors	5,90,902
Drainage Deposit appropriated	10,29,590
Ordinary income realised	1,20,32,013
Money borrowed from various sources	34,50,742
Rs.	1,71,88,038
Difference, Cash short, December 31st, 1868.	16,43,368
Total Rs.	1,88,31,406
Total ordinary expenditure	1,62,63,690
Advances recoverable	3,97,492
Spent on Markets, Overbridges, Roads and Drains	11,15,705
Loans paid off	10,40,018
Cash Balance December 31st, 1868	14,501
Total Rs.	1,88,31,406

In addition, however, to the Rs. 16,43,368, which represented bills to be paid off on all accounts, Rs. 6,22,294 were due to the House-rate Loan, from which they had been irregularly appropriated to meet current expenses in the manner shown marginally. A cash credit of Rs. 3,00,000 was also due to the Bank of Bombay. The cash required, and to be added to the Rs. 16,43,368 above mentioned, was Rs. 8,79,450, making a total cash requirement of Rs. 25,22,818 *including* salaries for December 1868, which, under the system of accounts then in force, appeared in the books of 1868. The Select Committee's estimate of debts was Rs. 19,63,336, exclusive of those salaries, which they put down at 2½ lakhs, making a total of Rs. 22,13,336. Their estimate consequently fell short of the actuals by Rs. 3,09,482. This deficiency appears to have been owing to under-estimates of liability in the papers laid before the Select Committee, the most important of which is Rs. 1,95,178 on account of markets, the total expenditure on which was stated by the Controller (*see* Memorandum reprinted in the Commissioner's Report for 1870, page 36) as Rs. 4,29,021, but is now returned by the Commissioner (Report for 1870, page 31) as Rs. 6,24,199.

Loan Notes pledged for cash accommodation of Rs. 2,50,000	Rs.	2,92,844
Cash used, as on Dec. 31st, 1868	,,	3,29,450
	Rs.	6,22,294

To free the Notes	Rs.	2,50,000
To replace cash used	,,	3,29,450
To repay cash credit	,,	3,00,000
	Rs.	8,79,450

12. To meet the liability they anticipated the Select Committee provided 15 lakhs of Loan, and counted on Rs. 8,35,234 of outstanding, described by the Commissioner as eventually recoverable, total Rs. 23,35,234, leaving an anticipated cash balance of Rs. 1,21,898. As a matter of fact, however, the outstandings only produced Rs. 6,04,677, while the actual charges exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,09,482, as above. The Commissioner thus received, in the end, by the arrangements of 1868-69, Rs. 5,40,039 less than his actual requirements, of which Rs. 2,30,557 are attributable to his own too sanguine anticipation of recoveries, and Rs. 3,09,482 to the Select Committee's under-estimate of debts, caused by imperfect information. The Commissioner, in contending that he received 7¾ lakhs less than his requirements, has excluded Rs. 2,33,325 of arrears of rates and taxes due on December 31st, 1868, but since recovered. It is somewhat extraordinary that the Commissioner and Controller should not have brought to notice this inadequacy of the arrangements of 1868-69 until the publication of the report for 1870 last month.

It is thus clear that of the deficit of Rs. 21,92,860 shown in paragraph 9 (3) *g*, only Rs. 5,40,039 are attributable to the arrangements of 1869 and arose before that period, while the remainder, viz., Rs. 16,52,821, is fresh net excess, which has been incurred in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, including the last four months of the latter as estimated for.

13. We will now proceed, for the further corroboration of our calculations and the satisfaction of Government, to explain the mode in which this excess since December 31st, 1868, has been caused, and for that purpose will trace the cash transactions year by year.

14. The account for 1869 is as under—

			Rs.
	Cash short on January 1st, 1869, as shown in para. 11.		16,43,368
	Cash Balance 1st January 1869.	14,501	
A	Ordinary income received	35,47,633	
A	Advances recovered	3,97,492	
	Government Loan	15,00,000	
		54,59,626	
B	Ordinary expenditure during 1869	29,57,399	
B	Recoverable advances made	2,31,726	
B	Loans paid off	6,70,500	
B	Govt. Securities purchased	82,205	
	Expenditure on Markets, Overbridges, Roads, and Drains	6,31,182	
	Cash Balance, Dec. 31st, 1869	1,00,369	
		46,73,381	
	Difference, excess of Gross receipts over expenditure		7,86,245
	Difference, cash short on 31st Dec., 1869		8,57,123
	The total of receipt items marked *A*, is		39,45,125
	Do of Expenditure items *B*, is		39,41,830
	The difference between the two is an excess of receipts of		3,295

The result of the year may be said to be this, that the loan of 15 lakhs from Government, together with the surplus receipts of the year, would have sufficed to clear off all the "cash short" of 1868 except Rs. 1,40,073, had it not been for the fresh expenditure of Rs. 6,31,182 on Markets, Overbridges, &c., and the increase of the Cash Balance by Rs. 85,868.

15. The account for 1870 stands thus—

			Rs.
	Cash short on Jan. 1st, 1870, as in last paragraph		8,57,123
	Cash balance Jan. 1st, 1870	1,00,369	
B	Govt Securities in Deposit	82,205	
B	Ordinary Income received	33,47,497	
B	Advances recovered	2,31,726	
	Cash borrowed from Bank of Bombay	1,42,534	
		39,04,331	
A	Ordinary Expenditure during 1870	32,64,930	
A	Recoverable advances made	1,27,797	
A	Loans paid off	2,14,724	
A	Govt. Secuts. in deposit. 82,205 Do purchased. 60,629	1,42,834	
	Expenditure on Markets, &c.	2,55,754	
	Cash Balance, Dec. 31st, 1870	22,371	
		40,28,410	
	Difference, excess of gross expenditure over receipts.		1,24,079
	Total Cash short on Dec. 31st, 1870		9,81,202
	The total of Expenditure items marked *A*, is		37,50,285
	Do Receipts do *B*, is		36,61,428
	The difference is an excess of Expenditure in the year of		88,857

The result of the year is, that the financial position altered for the worse by Rs. 1,24,079. The excess on ordinary items was Rs. 88,857, and on Markets, &c., Rs. 2,55,754, making a total of Rs. 3,44,611, the funds for which were provided by a reduction in the cash balance of Rs. 77,998, and a cash credit obtained from the Bank of Bombay by pledging the Promissory Notes belonging to the Sinking Fund.

16. The account for 1871, up to August 31st, now follows—

			Rs.
	Cash short on Jan. 1st, 1871, as in last paragraph		9,81,202
	Cash Balance on Jan. 1st, 1871.	22,371	
B	Govt. Securities in deposit	1,42,834	
B	Ordinary Income received	19,97,299	
B	Advances recovered	1,73,270	
		23,35,774	
A	Ordinary Expenditure booked	21,49,411	
A	Do not booked	3,69,009	
A	Recoverable advances made	45,473	
A	Loans paid off	1,00,000	
A	Govt. Securities in deposit	1,42,834	
	Expenditure on Markets, &c	24,742	
	Cash Balance, Aug. 31st, 1871	22,476	
		28,53,945	
	Difference, excess of gross expenditure over receipts		5,18,171
	Total cash short on Aug. 31st, 1871		14,99,373

The continuation down to December 31st is as under—

B	Estimated Ordinary income	10,67,173	
A	Do Expenditure	12,59,798	
	Difference, further excess of gross expenditure over receipts		1,92,625
	Total cash short on Dec. 31st, 1871		16,91,998

The result of the year, therefore, will probably be that the financial position will have further deteriorated by Rs. 7,10,796. The excess on ordinary expenditure will have been Rs. 6,85,949, the Markets will have taken Rs. 24,742 more, and the cash balance will have diminished by Rs. 105. The whole amount of the excess will be unpaid.

17. It remains for us to connect the final sum of Rs. 16,91,998 given above with the results shown in paragraphs 5 and 9 of this report, which is done as follows :—

		Rs.
Sinking Fund appropriated		2,45,971
Drainage Fund do		1,33,167
Government Contribution do		34,258
Cash Credit obtained		1,42,534
Bills unpaid, booked		5,34,766
Do unbooked		3,08,820
Interest due but unpaid		88,960
Discrepancy between books and printed accounts		10,897
Total Cash short on August 31st, as in last para.		14,99,373
Drainage Fund, further credit appropriated		1,33,221
Government 2nd Contribution do		30,000
House-rate Loan do		4,76,469
Deduct discrepancy added above		10,897
Liabilities as per para. 3 of our Report		21,28,166
Deduct available assets as per paragraph 4		1,75,612
Balance, liability on August 31st, as per paragraph 5 (2) *e*		19,52,554
Add for four months—		
Drainage Fund further credit	46,350	
Do interest	3,421	
		49,771
Sinking Fund interest	3,486	
Cash credit do	2,850	
Acceptances do	16,000	
Drainage surplus of the year	1,29,429	
Excess of current charges	40,860	
		1,92,625
Total Rs.		21,94,950
Deduct interest in Assets		2,090
Balance liability on December 31st, as per para. 9 (2) *e*.		21,92,860

From the two figures in our paragraphs 5 and 9 thus worked up to, all the other figures in those paragraphs can easily be obtained.

18. To show in detail the whole of the items on which excesses have occurred or which have been passed without sanction at all, and to calculate per contra the savings on all grants, would be a most detailed and laborious process, which it is perhaps not within the scope of our inquiry to undertake. But it may be satisfactory, in further corroboration of the results we have arrived at, to note below a few of the most important charges to which the deficit is attributable.

		Rs.
1.	Insufficiency of the loan of 15 lakhs to meet obligations, as shown above in para. 12	5,40,039
2.	Excess expenditure on Markets, &c.	9,11,678
3.	Excess on the grants for Improvement of streets	94,815
4.	Do Road Repairs	2,21,867
5.	Do Lighting	1,45,275
6.	Interest on bills, unprovided for in the Budgets	1,18,540
7.	Increased Stock	2,54,116
8.	Vehar Extension Survey excess	92,708
9.	Vehar Dam Repairs (emergent)	35,000
10.	Police grant withdrawn by Government	95,030

Regarding the Markets it should be explained that the sum given above is only what has been disbursed in the period of review, but that the total cost of the Market and Slaughter-house property will be approximately as per margin.

	Rs.	
Markets as per booked accounts.	13,59,081	
To be paid up to the end of the year.	24,742	
Discount on raising loan	14,957	
		13,98,780
Slaughter Houses.	2,34,298	
Compensation still to be paid about.	34,258	
		2,68,556
Total ....Rs.		16,67,336

II.—*Efficiency of the action of the Controller.*

19. In Section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, it is provided, that the Controller "shall generally supervise the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund, and shall have charge of all Municipal accounts. The Controller's countersignature shall be necessary upon all charges drawn against the Municipal Fund, and he shall have power to correspond direct with the Justices and with the Governor in Council : Provided that should he refuse his countersignature to any cheque drawn by the Commissioner, he shall be bound to report the same with full reasons within six hours to the Justices, and to the Governor in Council."

20. In July 1867 some remarks of Dr. Dallas at a meeting of the Justices to the effect that certain expenditure in excess of the Budget Grant ought, in accordance with the Act, to have been reported to the Bench by the Controller, led the latter officer (Mr. Maidment) to address the Commissioner, contending that the duty of reporting to Government and the Justices, and of refusing counter-signature to cheques, applied only to the case of misapplication of funds to other than Municipal purposes. This view he supported by the argument that an amendment requiring the Controller to report specially on excesses over the sanctioned Budgets was rejected by the Legislative Council when the Bill which became Act II. was before it. Mr. Crawford handed the matter on to Government supporting the Controller's view, and urging that the Commissioner alone was responsible. The decision of Government, however, was as follows (No. 137, January 20, 1868):—

Resolution.—"Government do not concur in the view taken by Mr. Maidment in his paragraph 6, and endorsed by Mr. Crawford.

2. If there be any meaning in the term, "Controller of Accounts" as distinguished from "Accountant," it is the duty of Mr. Maidment to check all unauthorized expenditure. The routine is plain. The Commissioner has authority up to a certain amount to expend the Municipal money without sanction, and in other cases he can expend only such sums as are sanctioned by the Justices. It is the duty of the Controller in the former case, to see that funds are available, and in the latter to see that the funds assigned are not exceeded. In either case it is the Controller's duty to refuse his countersignature to a cheque if the conditions on which the Commissioner has authority be not fulfilled.

3. There is nothing in the Act to warrant Mr. Maidment in supposing that he is to refuse his countersignature only in the event of the Commissioner proposing to misapply the public money. He ought to refuse to countersign if the conditions on which the Commissioner is authorized to draw money are violated, and Government consider that Mr. Maidment has taken an erroneous view of his duty. The error is one of judgment, and he should be informed what his proper responsibility is in order to avoid similar mistakes in future.

4. Mr. Crawford seems to assume that because he is solely responsible for the executive administration, other officers of the Municipality are not responsible in their several vocations. This also is an error which it would be well to correct. The responsibility of exceeding the sanctioned expenditure is solely and wholly Mr. Crawford's, and he has to explain any irregularity of this kind; but Mr. Maidment is nevertheless to blame if he fail to apply the check, which his appointment was intended to provide."

21. It appears from our inquiry that Mr. Maidment has not on any occasion refused his countersignature, and has only once addressed Government direct, when in July last an instalment under Act III. of 1870 was overdue. The following irregularities, however, have come to our notice :—

Special.

(*a*) The sum of Rs. 4,76,469, belonging to the House-rate Loan and appropriated to Drainage and Overbridges has been used, without any sanction, towards meeting the deficit on the Markets.

(*b*) The Drainage Fund has been charged with the whole interest and Sinking Fund of the amount (Rs. 4,21,364) thus transferred from Drainage, though it was not fair so to burden it when the principal had been applied to a different purpose.

(*c*) A sum amounting to Rs. 1,03,136-12-10, which ought, under Section 257 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, to have been set apart out of income and invested as a Sinking Fund in repayment of the House-rate and Market Loans, has not been so set apart at all. The interest of the further sum of Rs. 1,42,834, which was set apart and invested, has also not been itself invested as required by the Act.

(*d*) In October 1870 the Commissioner, who has no legal power to borrow money, obtained from the Bank of Bombay a cash credit for Rs. 1,42,524, at six per cent interest, with the cognizance of the Controller.

(*e*) As security for the above cash credit, the Controller joined with the Commissioner in pledging to the Bank, and endorsing to them, the Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,47,500, which belonged to the Sinking Fund, and were, so to speak, the property of the public creditor.

(*f*) The system of giving acceptances or bills at a future date for debts which there were no means of paying, which has been more than once disapproved of by Government, the Justices, and the Finance Committee, has been continued with the Controller's knowledge.

(*g*) Large sums for interest on such acceptances and on bills generally have been passed by the Controller without Budget provision.

(*h*) The indebtedness to Government on account of the 15 Lakhs Loan has been understated in the accounts by Rs. 70,000, owing to an obviously faulty mode of calculation, and to neglect of comparison with the bank books.

General.

(*i*) The expenditure on ordinary accounts in excess of or independently of the Budget grants during the last five years has been approximately as under; expenditure on Loan accounts is not included here—

Years.	Excess over Budget Grants.	Expenditure incurred without Grant at all.	Total of unauthorised Expenditure.	Savings on Budget Grants.	Difference and net excess.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1866	4,12,199 0 8	18,62,619 7 6	22,74,818 8 2	....	....
1867	1,20,096 11 7	7,71,494 15 11	8,91,591 11 6	....	....
1868	....	2,18,565 5 4	1,63,073 7 8	55,491 13 8	....
1869	....	47,117 14 10	....	1,23,947 13 4	76,829 14 6
1870	....	1,852 2 8	....	70,010 2 10	68,158 0 2
	5,32,295 12 3	29,01,649 14 3	33,29,483 11 4	2,49,449 13 10	1,44,987 14 8 31,84,495 12 8

In many instances the expenditure without sanction was really necessary, and was readily admitted by the Bench when subsequently brought to its notice, but after making the fullest allowance for such items, it is clear, on the one hand, that much was admitted by the Controller which ought to have been refused, and on the other, that a great improvement in this respect has taken place during the last two years.

(*j.*) In addition to the above, extraordinary expenditure (aggregating many lakhs of rupees) has been passed for unsanctioned objects, as noticed in para. 18.

22. From the replies given by Mr. Maidment to our written questions, and in frequent personal conference, it appears that his defence, stated briefly, is as follows :—

(1.) He considers it to be his duty "to exercise a general supervision over the receipts and disbursements of the Municipality, to scrutinise all claims and generally to audit all bills before payment, to watch generally over the progress alike of receipts and expenditure during the year, and to keep and render an accurate account of the same," and he asserts that he has fulfilled this duty.

(2.) He further admits, with reference to sections 32 to 36 of the Municipal Act, that it is a part of his duty "to see that the Budget grant assigned by the Bench of Justices for specific purposes is not exceeded or diverted to other purposes, that their orders rejecting or modifying any of the items in the Budget as submitted by the Commissioner are strictly attended to, and that no new works or series of works exceeding Rs. 500 in value, not provided in the Budget, are commenced without their sanction."

(3.) He urges, however, that previous to 1868 any check over expenditure in excess of Budget grants was impracticable in consequence of the financial position of the Municipality being one of continuous indebtedness, and that even subsequent to that date the hand-to-mouth system had prevailed, and his attention has been seriously diverted from control to the claims constantly pressed on him for payment.

(4.) He adds that since 1868 he has objected to pass charges in excess of Budget grants except on the Commissioner's undertaking to report them to the Bench, and as the Commissioner subsequently did so in his Annual Reports, he considered it unnecessary for him to do so separately.

(5.) He claims, however, to have initiated a system of control, and to have gradually brought it closer and closer every month, till now no expenditure can be incurred without his knowledge, as the Commissioner refuses to entertain proposals for any till he has reported on them.

(6.) Finally, he observes that "a complete system of financial check or control cannot be suddenly or easily enforced in a comparatively new or indeed in any large Department. Witness the years it has taken to enforce control in Government offices, and notably in the Railways; progress in this direction must be gradual, especially where there is a very strong executive, holding strong views as to its responsibility in certain matters involving expenditure."

23. From the Act and the Resolution of Government, no less than Mr. Maidment's own statement, the duties of the Controller are perfectly clear. We consider it to be equally clear that in the instances enumerated in our para. 21, those duties have not been fulfilled, and that in the cases of the Sinking Fund and the obtaining a cash credit, (*c*) and (*e*), the dereliction was specially reprehensible. Adverting to Mr. Maidment's defence, we consider that the plea that control was impracticable, owing to continuous indebtedness and the urgency of claims, is practically beside the question, since it was no part of the Controller's duty to provide ways and means, and had he refused countersignature to unwarrantable cheques, a crisis would have been precipitated which would have had good effects. Still less can he be admitted to have been justified in such countersignature by mere promises of the Commissioner that he would inform the Bench at some future time, since it was the special duty of the Controller to inform the Bench and Government of such irregularities after refusing to become a party to them. At the same time, we think it only just to Mr. Maidment to record that a very great improvement in the financial discipline of all the Municipal Departments has gradually been effected by his administration, that the book-keeping is usually all that could be desired, and that very great allowance ought, in justice, to be made for the peculiar difficulties of his position and the improper pressure put upon him, which even one who was backed by all the force of character, position, and support from without, which the Commissioner possessed, would have found it no easy matter to overcome.

24. In conclusion, we have only to refer to Appendices C, D, and E, for detailed information upon various points dealt with in this report, and to state that Municipal officers of all grades have evinced the utmost readiness to facilitate our enquiries.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

T. C. HOPE,
J. S. TREVOR,
H. F. HANCOCK,
S. SHAPOORJEE,
G. W. CLINE.

APPENDIX A.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON AUGUST 31st, 1871.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash Balance				22,476	4	6
Government Promissory Notes of Sinking Fund, Cost	1,42,834	0	6			
Do Interest	10,302	1	4			
				1,53,136	1	10
Vehar Water Works Current Account				88,220	9	5
Do Survey Suspense Account				95,102	0	0
New Bank of Bombay Deposit				500	0	0
Municipal Personal Accounts—						
Collector	4,074	5	10			
Engineer, Municipal	188	0	11			
Health Officer	2,969	4	8			
Municipal Commissioner	7,295	15	3			
Landing Clerk	118	15	8			
Storekeeper	471	13	8			
Store Clerk	10	0	0			
Assessor	233	9	8			
Workshop Superintendent	326	2	5			
Controller	74	6	0			
Engineer, Drainage	50	0	0			
				15,812	9	1
Sundry Accounts—						
Government of Bombay on account of Contagious Diseases' Act	178	2	1			
Private Works Account	12,325	9	2			
Tookeram Wittoo	4,509	7	6			
Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, on account of B. H. Wadia's Testimonial	6,000	0	0			
Stores sold to Private Parties	1,341	2	9			
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia	575	0	0			
Hammond, T.	1,927	2	5			
Littlewood, J. H.	896	4	2			
Agri-Horticultural Society	1,168	4	0			
Departmental Works	239	14	2			
				29,160	14	3
Rates and Taxes Outstanding, calculated on the basis of eight months				3,00,000	0	0
Quick Stock, viz.—						
Drainage Pipes, Bricks, &c.	3,07,923	8	2			
Other Departments	1,39,354	0	3			
				4,47,277	8	5
Balance, net liability exclusive of Landed Property, &c.				77,17,137	2	6
			Rs.	88,68,823	2	0

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Vehar Water Works Debt to Government				37,45,000	3	0
Government Loan of 15 Lakhs				12,57,656	14	5
House-rate Loans—						
For Drainage 7,00,000						
For Overbridges 4,23,000						
	11,23,000	0	0			
Market Loan	6,15,000	0	0			
				17,38,000	0	0
Sinking Fund—Principal	2,45,970	13	4			
Interest	17,122	3	0			
				2,63,093	0	4
Drainage Fund—Principal	2,52,813	1	4			
Interest	13,574	13	11			
				2,66,387	15	3
Debt to Drainage Loan, for Markets				4,21,364	0	0
Do do Overbridges				55,105	0	0
Government Contribution for Bandora Slaughter House Ground	34,257	15	7			
For improvement, to be held in Deposit	30,000	0	0			
				64,257	15	7
Bombay Bank Cash Credit—						
Principal	1,42,534	0	6			
Interest	7,837	8	0			
				1,50,371	8	6
Miscellaneous Liabilities booked—						
Deposit on account of works (Private parties)	11,265	0	0			
Deposit Account	30,564	1	3			
Deposit under Sec. 142 of Act II. of 1865	167	0	3			
MunguldasNathoobhoy'sClock	564	5	4			
Engineer Water Works (Municipal Personal Account)	8,892	4	11			
Deposit on account of Stock	32	5	0			
Profit and Loss on account of Stores, &c.	3,602	8	1			
Commission on Private Works	1,774	7	3			
D F Colah	4,251	0	7			
Dharsey Wagji	5,686	3	5			
Education Society's Press	6	0	0			
Esplanade Fee Fund Committee	350	1	8			
Gas Company	1,69,443	9	7			
Fraser and Miller	2,382	0	6			
G I P Railway Company	29,786	7	4			
Glover and Co.	96,640	9	9			
Hussonally Tyebji	750	0	0			
B B & C I Railway Company	24,171	1	0			
Income Tax	6,851	8	8			
Johnston, W B	3,252	10	11			
Jamsetjee Rutnagur	3,449	4	0			
Jacob Ismail Sao	10,544	4	4			
Khimji Jewa	473	5	10			
Muncherjee Ardeseer and N Hormusjee	11,257	12	10			
Nanji Danji	424	11	4			
Nicol and Co.	1,151	2	11			
Narayen Satwajee	687	4	6			
Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy	8,335	14	0			
P and O Company	31,517	5	3			
Rahimtoola Bhoyjibhoy	1,139	9	5			
Ruttonjee, Buckham, and Co.	1,313	0	0			
Richardson and Robinson	189	10	0			
Rustomji, Sorabjee, and Co.	814	1	0			
Rogers, H.	1,184	6	0			
Smith, Fleming, and Co.	10,059	4	8			
Sundry Parties	8,518	5	4			
Burjorjee Framjee Patell	51,599	0	4			
Superintendent Revenue Survey	495	5	7			
Tookaram Heerji	15,232	9	7			
Treacher and Co.	3,848	13	0			
Thacker, Vining, and Co.	277	0	0			
Wittul Tookaram	21,461	5	8			
Auditors for 1869 and 1870	4,000	0	0			
Application for Water Connection	326	10	0			
Ardeseer Edulji Chinoy	5,874	3	4			
Crawford, Colvin, and Co.	1,154	0	0			
				5,34,766	10	5
Miscellaneous Liabilities not booked—						
Arthur Crawford Market	21,771	2	9			
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor	375	0	0			
Do Collector	1,999	11	0			
Improvement of Streets	91,954	3	6			
Repairs to Municipal Buildings	5,565	12	2			
Drainage Maintenance of L. G. P. Station	750	0	0			
Health Department	15,985	12	11			
Contagious Diseases' Act	8,734	13	5			
Road Repairs	1,19,364	14	7			
Water Extension Survey	21,137	0	0			
Repairs to Vehar Dams	4,933	4	0			
Law Charges	5,176	4	2			
Approaches to Sonapoor Necessaries	1,122	0	0			
Stores from England	10,000	0	0			
				3,08,819	14	6
Interest on Acceptances and Current Accounts				64,000	0	0
			Rs.	88,68,823	2	0

Examined and accepted as correct,
W. MAIDMENT,
Controller Municipal Accounts.

T. C. HOPE,
J. S. TREVOR,
H. F. HANCOCK,
S. SHAPOORJEE,
G. W. CLINE.

APPENDIX B.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31st, 1871.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash Balance				22,476	4	6
Government Promissory Notes of Sinking Fund Cost	1,42,834	0	6			
Do do Interest	12,392	1	4			
				1,55,226	1	10
Vehar Water Works Current Account	88,220	9	5			
Do Survey Suspense Account	1,10,102	0	0			
				1,98,322	9	5
New Bank of Bombay Deposit				500	0	0
Municipal Personal Accounts (as per Appendix A)				15,812	9	1
Sundry Accounts do do				29,160	14	3
Rates and Taxes Outstanding, about				3,00,000	0	0
Quick Stock—						
Drainage Pipes, Bricks, &c.	3,07,923	8	2			
Other Departments	1,39,354	0	3			
				4,47,277	8	5
				11,68,775	15	6
Balance, net liability exclusive of Landed Property, &c.				78,44,077	15	0
			Rs.	90,12,853	14	6

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Vehar Water Works Debt to Government				36,94,545	5	8
Government Loan of 15 Lakhs				12,11,745	9	8
House-rate Loans—						
For Drainage 7,00,000 0 0						
For Overbridges 4,23,000 0 0						
	11,23,000	0	0			
Market Loans	6,15,000	0	0			
				17,38,000	0	0
Sinking Fund—						
Principal	2,45,970	13	4			
Interest	20,608	7	4			
				2,66,579	4	8
Drainage Fund—						
Principal on Dec. 31st, 1870	2,99,163	14	8			
Interest to Dec. 31st, 1871	16,995	11	1			
Surplus of the year 1871	1,29,429	7	2			
				4,45,589	0	11
Debt to Drainage Loan for Markets				4,21,364	0	0
Do Overbridges do				55,105	0	0
Government Contribution for Bandora Slaughter House Ground	34,257	15	7			
For improvement, to be held in Deposit	30,000	0	0			
				64,257	15	7
Bombay Bank Cash Credit—						
Principal	1,42,534	0	6			
Interest	10,687	8	0			
				1,53,221	8	6
Miscellaneous Liabilities booked (as per Appendix A)				5,34,776	10	5
Do not booked (do)				3,08,819	14	6
Interest on Acceptances and Current Account				80,000	0	0
Charges in excess of Income (from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.), viz.—						
As per Statement No. 4, Appendix C	10,97,912	2	4			
Government Instalment	50,000	0	0			
Road Repairs	74,550	0	0			
Water Extension Survey	15,000	0	0			
	12,37,462	2	4			
Less—						
Surplus of the year due to Drainage shown above	1,29,429	7	2			
	11,08,032	11	2			
Less Receipts as per Municipal Commissioner's Estimate for 4 months	10,67,173	2	7			
				40,860	8	7
			Rs.	90,12,853	14	6

Examined and accepted as correct,
W. MAIDMENT,
Controller Municipal Accounts.

T. C. HOPE,
J. S. TREVOR,
H. F. HANCOCK,
S. SHAPOORJEE,
G. W. CLINE.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The circular of the Mofussil Company (Limited), of Friday last, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

Broach, 12th Oct.—No rain fell in the neighbourhood of Broach during the week, but there were two or three cloudy days, and a copious shower is reported from Ahmode. The weather is very hot during the day, but cool at night and in the morning. The crop in this collectorate remains in good condition, and in Baroda it is said to be in a very forward state. The first few blossoms have already appeared, and there are indications of an early season.

From Surat and Ahmedabad complaints of the state of the later sowings reach me; but I am inclined to think that there is much exaggeration in the reports of injury that are now flying about the country. The grain crops have undoubtedly suffered, but cotton at present promises well.

There has been some enquiry for new cotton. Business however has been checked by the absurd prices demanded, and moreover the position of most of the sellers in Broach is not such as to encourage operations for forward delivery. A few lots of old cotton have gone forward on native account.

Sheagaum, 11th.—No rain has fallen here during the past week, and the weather has been very hot during the day. The crops continue to improve, and look well, although a few slight showers would be beneficial. Heavy rains now would be detrimental to the cotton plants, as many of them are in flower, and pods beginning to form. The weather looks clear and settled at present.

Oomrawuttee, 11th.—The weather continues fine, and everything promises well.

Khamgaum.—During the past week the weather has been fine; the days has been hot, with little or no wind; all the crops are doing well.

Wurdha (Hingunghat), 11th.—The weather continues dry and warm; picking will commence within a week or two.

Dhollera, 10th.—Rain fell in the Dhollera districts on the 7th instant; the weather continued muggy for a day or two. The showers on the 7th were not heavy, but will, I am sure, do the crops good.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

THE QUEEN VS. RAGHOONATH DHONDEO.

We gave some particulars of this case in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday last. The accused is a Brahmin by caste, and was chief constable of Kulladghee. He was tried before Mr. J. Naylor, Acting Senior Assistant Judge, on various charges. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year on the second head of the charge, and four years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for one year on the third head of the charge. We give to-day the judgment of the High Court :—

Mr. Justice Melvill said—This case has been very carefully tried by the Senior Assistant Session Judge, but after a full consideration of the evidence, we have arrived at the same conclusion as the assessors, namely, that the case against Raghoonath is not sufficiently strong to enable us to uphold the conviction. There can be no doubt that the prisoner did send up for trial two innocent persons; and that he sent up the real culprit, not as a prisoner, but as a witness. There can also be no doubt that he had good reason to believe, from what had previously passed, that Lukshmya had obtained the bullock dishonestly. But what the prosecution have attempted to show is that he acted as he did from a desire to screen Lukshmya from punishment, and with the intent of bringing to punishment two persons whom he knew to be guilty. We think that the evidence fails to prove this. It is difficult to imagine any motive for such conduct. Lukshmya, a Mhar, was not likely to be in a position to bribe the prisoner, and there is nothing to suggest that he did so. There is nothing to show that the prisoner had any previous acquaintance with Lukshmya, or any reason to show favour to him. It is clear that the prisoner had no enmity against the *phansi pardes* whom he committed for trial. His only motive, therefore, could have been to make a good case against somebody or anybody; and it is difficult to believe that, if this had been his motive, he would have acted as he did. He, in fact, made a very bad case, and one which was almost certain to break down. He had in his hands the material for a very much stronger case against Lukshmya than against the *phansi pardes*. The really important point in the case is the question whether it is shown that the prisoner ordered the arrest of the *phansi pardes* in the manner described by Purushram, and whether he directed or authorised the mock inquiry which followed. The evidence of Purushram as to the prisoner having ordered the arrest differs in a very material point from that given by the other constable, Azzum—the former saying that he went to the prisoner's house, the latter that he too was present. Purushram and Azzum are interested in throwing the blame on the prisoner, in order to exculpate themselves; and their evidence must therefore be received with great caution. We think that it fails to establish that the prisoner ordered, or was a party to, the arrest of the *phansi pardes*. And we feel that we must arrive at the same conclusion in regard to the mock inquiry which followed. The prisoner was not certainly present at this inquiry, and the evidence in regard to it may be in the main true; and yet it may have been Purushram, and not the prisoner by whom the inquiry was got up. We do not think that, on the evidence, the case against the prisoner goes further than this. The two *phansi pardes* were brought before him by Purushram, and were said by Lukshmya to have been the persons who sold him the bullock. These were witnesses who professed to have witnessed the sale. Lukshmya had previously, to the prisoner's knowledge, made contradictory statements, and the prisoner could have had no reasonable doubt that Lukshmya had received the bullock, knowing it to have been stolen. But it is quite possible that he believed that Lukshmya's last statement that he had received the bullock from the *phansi pardes*—a statement which was in itself by no means improbable. Under these circumstances he charged the *phansi pardes* with the theft, and sent up the receiver as a witness. Such a proceeding may show that he is unfit for a position, in which it is his duty to prepare cases for trial; but it falls very far short of the double offence attributed to the prisoner—and in a case in which the evidence leaves room for a reasonable doubt whether the prisoner acted from a corrupt motive, or merely with a great want of judgment, he is entitled to the benefit of that doubt.

JACK IN THE "GARDEN OF EDEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The following is as true as gospel if you think it worth a place in your widely-read columns. On Tuesday evening last, while rather a numerous assemblage was gathered together in Eden Gardens, enjoying the promenade, and listening to "sounds of linked sweetness long drawn out" (?) an unwonted apparition of a double character presented itself to the gaze of the promenaders. It is no unwonted spectacle to see "Jack ashore, three sheets in the wind, making long boards" in the gardens. Singly, in groups, careless, jolly, and happy, they "roll in" to hear the music, and have a lark. But to see Jack more than half-tight, as a "squire of dames," was an exhibition reserved for Tuesday evening. Nathless, it came off. To nauticals, just paid off, it is presumed, escorting two dusky members of the half world, honoured the gardens with their presence, and after considerable "backing and filling," came to an anchor in one of the garden-chairs. Jack was attired in his go-ashore togs, but the dress of his female friends, and indeed the whole get-up, was ludicrous in the extreme. Extraordinary bonnets, chignons of the largest, high-heeled boots, Berlin gloves (save the marks), and dresses of *such* hues as made one's eyes wink again to look at, combined with the extraordinary amount of "dark and bright" in their complexions, attracted no small attention. The sailors and their companions were in the condition of the animal one reads of in history, who "had more people to look at him than give him anything." But they took the matter very coolly, and one of the sailors proceeded to light a cigar not *quite* so long as one of Dr. C——y's speeches, but of great length notwithstanding, when he was ruthlessly interrupted by one of the police sergeants on duty, in the enjoyment of his anticipated weed, by a quiet hint that smoking was out of the place *there*. "Aye, aye?" said Jack, interrogatively, "Aye, aye," said the sergeant emphatically. Whereupon a jawing match ensued, which ended in the sailor "pitching" his weed away. But having his "jawing tacks aboard," and a little too much of what the pig was killed for—cheek, he was, with his friend and his companions, ordered out. The procession to the gate, the lurching (and be it remembered the "ladies" were arm-in-arm with the "gentlemen") was a sight worth a king's ransome, and mightily tickled the fancy of all who beheld it.

Sam Weller.

THE MARRIAGE LAW IN INDIA.

A SHORT time ago Babu Narendra Nath Sen delivered a lecture at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the subject of the Marriage Law in India, to a large and appreciative audience. Babu Keshub Chunder Sen was voted to the chair.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the course of a long address, the lecturer touched on the following topics :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—One of the first duties to which a civilized Government should address itself is to place its marriage law on a certain and satisfactory footing. For the honour and happiness, not only of the present, but of the future generation, as also the morals and well-being of society, depend upon the state of the law which regulates the system of marriage. Nothing would be a greater source of mischief than a marriage law in a doubtful and unsatisfactory situation. It would throw society into confusion, make property insecure, cover families with grief and despair, make the innocent suffer for the errors of offences of other, and otherwise lead to the greatest hardships. On a question of such importance as the validity of marriages and the legitimacy of children, no doubt should be allowed to exist. The Legislature should therefore never neglect that part of the law which governs marriage. The great objects which it should always keep in view in framing a marriage law, are to remove all doubts regarding the validity of marriage; to prevent fraud, evasion of the law, and clandestinity; to make the contract binding and obligatory on the consciences of the parties entering into it; to afford relief, where relief is needed, by dissolution of the contract; to found the law on the principles of morality, humanity, and justice; to ground it upon physiological rules and nature's edicts; all with an eye to the peace and harmony and the general protection and advancement of society. The Legislature should also give every facility to marriage. No impediment should be thrown in the way except for the purposes of the prevention of fraud and immorality. Matrimony is a necessity, and should be made accessible to all. It is the first and foremost natural right of humanity. It is a Divine ordination made for the wises of God's purposes, and for the promotion of our happiness, and, according to medical authorities, of our health and longevity too, for it is said there is no instance of a bachelor attaining a great age. Humane, wise, powerful, and courageous rulers have never hesitated to help forward measures of reform in relation to the marriage law, whenever they have been called for. The evils of marriage customs can only be removed by the strong arm of the law. No customs are so tenacious as those relating to marriage; and men have always been so selfish and so ready to keep the weaker half of society in subjection, that nothing but legislative interference has proved successful in removing those customs. Education and enlightenment may do much to pave the way. But an institution when it takes a deep root, and tightens its hold on society with the growth of time, and at last obtains the sanction of custom, it then becomes difficult to contend with, though its evils under an altered condition of things may be too sharply felt. It then behoves the Legislature to step in with its powerful aid to remedy those evils, and by the sanction of the law the marriage customs introduce reforms in the land. Considering the tenacity with which a nation always clings to its marriage customs, and the grave question involved in the matrimonial law, the Government, if it cannot do anything else, should always help the people, under all circumstances, with legislative measures, whenever they are themselves prepared for reforms in such customs, and they loudly call for them. Even should the advocates of reform be a small minority, the Government, if an enlightened one, and if satisfied of the importance of the reforms demanded, should try to strengthen public opinion in their favour and the cause of reformation in general by giving it to them.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HINDOO MARRIAGE LAW.

The duties and responsibilities of the English Government are manifold and serious in regard to the marriage law of India. It rules over a population owning such a variety of races, languages, usages, manners, laws, and religions, that it almost puzzles one. It is no wonder that complications should arise in the marriage law in this country from such a state of things. Madras has got the singular reputation of furnishing us with a number of instances under this head. In Rahmed Bibee vs. Rokeya Bibee, decided by Sir A. Bittleston, 29th October 1859, a Hindu married woman deserted her husband, became a convert to Mahomedanism, and married a Mahomedan, her Hindu husband being still alive. There the Judge said :—" So far as Hindu law is concerned, it seems to me enough to say that in my opinion a Hindu married woman, who deserts her husband, becomes a convert to Mahomedanism, and adopts the habits and lives as the wife of a Mussulman, is altogether out of the pale of Hindu law —that she ceases to have any recognised legal status according to that law which counts her as one dead, or at least recognises her existence only as an object of charity." The Judge, therefore, held that a Hindu married woman was at liberty to marry again *provided the second husband was not a Hindu.* In another case, where a Hindu became a Roman Catholic, and married a Christian girl according to Christian forms, and afterwards relapsed into Hinduism and married a Hindu according to Hindu forms, his former wife being alive, it was held by the Madras High Court that he could not be convicted of bigamy, with which he was charged under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, he by relapsing into Hinduism having re-acquired his rights of polygamy. It is said that the Bishop of Madras and the missionaries of Southern India were so dissatisfied with this decision that they applied to have it set aside by legislation. The consequence of this dreadful state of the law was that the Christian wife could not be relieved even from the marriage bond. We have then the recent case of Mr. Barrister Green, who became a Mussulman, and married a young French lady at Vellore according to Mahomedan rites, and set his first Christian wife at defiance. Is this a state of the law which the English Legislature can sanction? Is it not a disgrace that it cannot cope with such evils? Assuredly the marriage law in India is so anomalous and unsatisfactory that we have no notion how long such a state of things may continue. The marriage law in India would appear still more unsatisfactory when we come to learn that marriages contracted in India between Hindus or Mussulmans are not recognisable in the Courts in England. It was held in 1866 by the English Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, in a certain case in which it had to determine a question relating to Mormon marriage, that "a marriage contracted in a country between a man and a woman who profess a faith which allows polygamy is not a marriage as understood in Christendom," what is understood there as marriage being the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others" Mr. Bannerjee, in his lecture at the East India Association in London on the "Reform of the Hindu Marriage Laws," delivered on November 26th, 1867, stated that, according to the above decision, "so far as the English courts were concerned, a Hindu married man apart from his wife was a bachelor able to contract marriage according to the law in England. If he did contract such marriage, however seriously he might offend against the rules of morality, he would not subject himself to any punishment which it was in the power of secular or ecclesiastical courts to award." Having regard to the fact that the number of natives of India visiting England is increasing every year, it is a serious question for their innocent Hindu wives, that something should be done to make their position more secure. Dr. Lushington said some time ago that "one of the great objects in a marriage law was to take care that it was recognised by all other States. If once they throw a doubt on the state of the marriage law in a country, they would produce the greatest mischief." And by the defective nature of our marriage law in India, we find that the mischief has already come to pass as regards the native marriages in this country in their relation to the English courts. The diversity of marriage laws and customs prevailing among the indigenous races in India deserves careful study; it throws considerable light upon the true character of native society and the causes which have materially contributed to its degradation. In no other country does such a formidable array of laws and customs as bearing upon marriage present itself to our view. "Customs of the most horrid description in regard to marriages are observed among some of the Hindu sects, the existence of which at present is an anachronism. In Malabar, in the Madras Presidency, there is a sect called Nayers, who observe the Marumakkatyam doctrine, which was introduced by Parasu Rama, one of the late Hindu rulers of India. It gives the right of inheritance to the children of a sister to the property of their uncle in deprivation of the rights of his sons. There is no regular marriage among them, the only form in use being founded upon "reciprocal desire." In fact, a sort of concubinage obtains among the community. Polyandry is no offence. A woman may have as many husbands as she likes. There is no punishment for adultery, and many of the murders committed are said to be traceable to this cause. The junior member of a Malabar Brahmin family is not privileged to marry a woman of his own caste during the life-time of his elder brother; he is therefore compelled to live in concubinage with a woman of the Sudra cast, and even if he is allowed to marry, which we are told is a very rare case, his children are not allowed to inherit his property while the sons of the elder brother are living. Among the Nayers there are well-educated men, and we understand that there is a movement among them at present to memorialize the local Government to pass an Act legalizing civil marriage between them. The Jats and some of the Oorya people follow in one respect the direction of the Mosaic law. It is strictly ordained amongst the Jats that when a man dies, his brother, if he survives him, shall marry his widow. The main object of this law is to prevent quarrels and the division of property. The same principle also exists among some of the hill tribes in India, and permits several brothers to keep one woman as their wife. Among the Coorgs, in the Madras Presidency, we find the existence of a curious combination of traces of civilized and uncivilized laws. In Mr. Cole's "Manual of Coorg Law" it is stated that in former days no girl was given in marriage till she had attained the age of puberty, but since the past twenty-two years, the Coorgs, like the Hindus, have allowed marriages to take place before that age had been attained. No reflection is cast upon any woman by reason of celibacy. Those who prefer it may remain old maids, as in the European countries. The Coorgs formerly used not to marry till after the age of twenty, and Mr. Cole thinks that the physical superiority of this tribe is ascribable to these late marriages. Latterly, however, since the rule as regards the marriageable age of the females has been departed from, marriages have been allowed at any age. It is said, however, that many wish this to be prohibited. Amongst the Coorgs there is not that seclusion of the females as elsewhere in India, and generally speaking the selection of the bride is made by the youth himself, and intimated to his parents. Instances have occurred of the son having refused to marry the bride selected by the parents. Widows and divorced wives are at liberty to re-marry. A woman of this class, however, should return to her ancestral home and the bridegroom should go to that home, and in the presence of two witnesses, one to be a neighbour of hers, and one of his own, declare, on the form of a civil marriage, that he admitted her into all the rights and privileges of his own house. He then takes her by the hand, and leads her out of the room, and thereby obtains possession of her. On the death of her husband the widow is at liberty to take to herself one of his brothers or first-cousins. Another peculiarity among the Coorgs is that in the event of failure of male issue in a house, a daughter becomes the heir, and a husband is procured for her from another house. This husband does not become alienated from his own family, but can take a wife for his own family also, thus raising up seed for both houses. This is termed by the Coorgs "Mukha Pursa" marriage, or for the rights of the children. The children of such a marriage possess only the rights of inheritance in the family of the mother, and none in the family of the father, unless no heirs whatever are to be found in his own family. There are only two species of marriage amongst the Coorgs—the Brachia or Brahma—based on disinterested motives, and which are not brought about on account of pecuniary considerations; and the Gandarva, which is founded on reciprocal desire. The former is most prevalent. There are some ceremonies attending a marriage contract. Their performance or non-performance, however, does not effect the validity of marriage. *Panigrahana*, or the acceptance of the bride in the presence of two witnesses, is alone sufficient to constitute a valid marriage. The forms of marriage prevailing among the various Hindu races are wide in their range, and owe their diversity to the diversity of doctrines obtaining amongst them. It has been said that the Hindu marriage is a sacrament, and not a civil contract. But the instances offered by various classes of the Indian population in their nuptial ceremonies go to disprove this fact. Most of the marriage ceremonies outside the limits of the Presidency of Bengal are founded on no better authority than on custom, and have been adopted according to policy or convenience. It appears that the non-Vedic tribes, which outnumber the Vedic sects, do not observe the orthodox Hindu religious ritual. The legality of their marriages rests on custom alone. But the non-Vedic tribes mostly compose the lower orders of the Hindu people, as the Chamars and Passis of the North-West, the Shadas of Furrakabad, the Bishnoees of Rohilcund, the Thakurs of the Syadhri Range, the Worlis of the Northern Konkan, the Koolis of Gujerat and the Deccan, the Bheels and the Gonds, the Mahars and the Mangs, the Redders and Wadders, the Manbhurs and Konkors in Berar, among whom the marriage takes place in the presence of the head men without the intervention of priestly offices The marriages existing among some of the abovenamed sects in the Bombay Presidency, partake more of the nature of concubinage as among the Nayers. In some places among the same class of people there is a form of ritual observed by the rich and another by the poor. There is one peculiarity that some of the non-Vedic sects observe no distinctions of caste, and inter-marry with such other castes as may become converts to their faith. Notable among these are the Sadhs of Furrakabad and the Linga Balajees in the Madras Presidency. The Kukas, a reformed sect of Sikhs, in the Punjab, founded by Ram Sing, a carpenter of Loodiana, whose creed is a protest against Hinduism, also do not observe the Hindu ritual. They, too, observe no caste, and inter-marry among themselves. The Chadardalna marriage, common among Jat Sikhs, is also opposed to Hindu ritual, and founded on custom. All these marriages among the Sikh race are expressly recognised by the Punjab Civil Code, clause 7, section 6, of which runs thus :— "In any class or sect a marriage otherwise unobjectionable will not be set aside by the Courts to the prejudice of the heirs on account of alleged informality, provided that the parties shall appear to have acted in good faith. Among Sikhs what are known as Chadar-Dalna marriages are valid. By the Hindu law among the lower castes, if an agreement shall have been made and cohabitation ensued, marriage may be presumed, although the full religious ceremony may not have been performed." We have seen above how the validity of most of the marriages among the non-Vedic tribes rests on custom alone, and not on law, and how some of the marriages founded on custom have received the express sanction of the Statute law. Some of the matrimonial customs, though long in existence, have never been the subject of a contest in a court of law. These, though heterodox in principle, have not been disturbed by orthodox sects from various causes—partly from there being no public opinion in this country to check them, and partly from such customs being mostly observed by poor and illiterate classes, and there arising possibly no "heritage worth contesting by an outsider," as has been observed by an official in Hyderabad, where some of these customs obtain. But we have cases where marriage customs when under peculiar circumstances formed the subject of enquiry in a court of law, they have not been recognised. In a case which occurred at Bombay, and noticed by Mr. Cowell in his Tagore Law Lectures, it was alleged to be a custom amongst the caste to which the parties belonged, that a woman may, without the consent of her husband, leave him and contract a valid marriage with another man. In that case the Bombay High Court observed :—"We are of opinion that such a caste custom as that set up, even if it be proved to exist, is invalid, as being entirely opposed to the spirit of the Hindu law, and we hold that a marriage entered into in accordance with such a custom is void." Such then is the fate of a marriage founded on custom, it becomes a source of litigation in a law-court. We have also contradictory judicial decisions regarding inter-marriage among Hindus of different castes. At the High Court of Bengal where a Dome Brahmin married a girl of the Haree tribe, the Court affirmed the principle that a marriage with one unequal in class is prohibited in the present age. But the Chief Justice of Madras, in a similar case where the question of illegitimacy was under discussion, took a different view. "The general law," said he, "applicable to all the classes or tribes does not seem opposed to marriage between persons of different sects or divisions of the same class or tribe; and even as regards marriage between individuals of a different class or tribe, the law appears to be no more than directory. Although it recommends and inculcates a marriage with a woman of equal class, as a preferable description of marriage, yet the marriage of a man with a woman of a lower caste or tribe than himself, appears not to be an invalid marriage rendering the issue illegitimate." All these circumstances land us only in doubts and uncertainties concerning the validity of Hindu marriages, and clearly show the complicated and unsatisfactory state of the law which at present governs those marriages.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

A law involving so many doubts, intricacies, absurdities, and extravagancies, should assuredly be brought into a state of simplicity and certainty. Besides those who are watchful of the signs of the times—the rapidly changing circumstances of Hindu society—cannot but be impressed with the necessity of reform in the marriage law of India. A marriage has in all ages and in all countries been regarded as the most solemn contract in life. But the way in which the Hindus contract their matrimonial alliances is a mockery of the marriage contract. The early age at which the Hindus are generally married, makes them enter into the wedded state without any sense of the marital duties and responsibilities. Then the ceremony of marriage, as observed by them, is without any impressiveness, so essentially necessary to a contract of such solemn import. The mantras recited by the priests at the ceremony are a perfect jargon to many. Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson, one of those few Anglo-Orientalists who made the Hindu laws, manners, and customs, their special study, in speaking of the marriage ceremonies of the Hindus, remarks :—"It is very little the object of the rite to impress upon the married couple any reverence for the union contracted. No reciprocity of duty is recommended to the bridegroom. The greater number of the prayers and invocations are mythological and unmeaning. And the whole system, the premature age at which the parties are married, the practice of polygamy, and the circumstances under which the alliance is commonly contracted, involving the utter degradation of the female sex, is equally fatal to the development of the moral virtues and intellectual energies of the man, and is utterly destructive both of public advancement and domestic felicity." A number of enlightened native gentlemen of this Presidency, in advance of their countrymen,—the first-fruits of English education and civilization in this country,—fully impressed with these evils, applied to the late Government of Sir John Lawrence for the reform of the marriage law, at least so far as regarded themselves. They represented that the Hindu orthodox rites of marriage were not conformable to their feeling or consciences, and that they set their faces against early marriages and bigamy; and they accordingly prayed that an Act be passed in their favour, legalising the forms of marriage as observed by them, founded on civil contract to be supplemented by such religious ceremony as might be in conformity with their reformed faith. The Government of Sir John Lawrence, to whom great improvements in the Indian marriage law are due,—as it was during his administration that the marriage laws of the European Christians, the native converts, and the Parsees, were all placed on a more satisfactory basis,—took a more enlarged view of the prayer of the applicants, and, possibly sensible of the greater benefits arising from a general marriage law for the natives than from a partial remedy, introduced a permissive bill which all classes of dissenting natives might take advantage of. Such a measure was a necessary consequence of the Lex Loci Act, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, and the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act. But, as might be expected, the Bill excited considerable opposition when opinions of all classes of natives were invited, and questions were put to them in a definite form. The Bill was no doubt susceptible of great improvement in details. But as a measure in the abstract, there was nothing objectionable in it, inasmuch as, like the Hindu Wdows' Remarriage Act, it was intended not to be compulsory but permissive and did not tread on the corns of other sects. The natives of India, though proverbially conservative, are quite indifferent to a measure when it is not made obligatory upon them, but leaves them free to follow the dictates of their own consciences and reason. Much of the opposition was senseless, as was the case with the Lex Loci Act and the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act. Opposition was evidently directed from a sense that the measure was compulsory, and not permissive, as it actually was. Imaginary apprehensions and frivolous jealousies, as in such cases are always observable, were entertained. The British Government was charged with the breach of its policy of toleration. But they forgot that a permissive measure involves no such breach, and is more desirable than invasive causes imperceptibly inserted in an Act or Regulation with a heading little calculated to excite suspicion. Possibly if a general law of marriage affecting all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, of all creeds and colors were passed, and some of the provisions of the Native Marriage Bill were inserted therein, no active opposition would have been met. A good illustration of this we found when the Lex Loci Act was passed. The principle of the Lex Loci Act, prior to the passing of the Act, had already been found embodied in a certain section of Regulation VII. of 1831, but when that regulation was passed, no objection was raised by the native public to that section of the regulation in question. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, as we have observed, was permissive. The same objections were taken to it, and the same predictions were made of it as have been made in regard to the Native Marriage Bill. Fifteen years have now elapsed since the passing of the Act legalizing second marriages of Hindu widows. How its operation has falsified those predictions, and proved the hollowness of those objections! It has done no harm to the orthodox classes of the Hindus. They have not been forced into heterodoxy. They continue to follow their orthodox principles still in peace. But look at the general effect upon society of such a noble legislative measure. How silently it has influenced public opinion in favour of reforms of the kind, how the public mind has been slowly prepared for the introduction of other similar reforms, how all legislative difficulties have been removed, and what an impetus has been given to the moral elevation of native society in general! How immeasurably it has raised the character of the British Government in the estimation of all enlightened people, and with what blessings generations yet unborn will receive the measure! The moral courage displayed by the British Government when it passed that law was in every way worthy of such a great Government. Has it ever repented the step, though it carried the measure with the support of a minority of 5,000 persons against a majority of 50,000 persons arrayed against it? With regard to the Lex Loci Act, the opposition it encountered was little short of open mutiny. The Government was threatened with all sorts of things, and no language was found too strong to use against it.

THE DUTY OF ENGLAND.

That the whole marriage system in India should, in the interest of civilization, be reformed, does not admit of a moment's doubt. "If we take India as a whole," said Sir Henry Maine in 1865, "I believe it will be found that the forms of marriage are so monstrous that it is impossible to make them fit in with civilized, and still less with Christian, theory." We have seen how in the system of marriage as followed in this country, the laws of nature are violated in every form, and the very first principles upon which the institution of marriage is founded are cruelly murdered. The moral responsibilities of the power which rules this country are serious on the point. England's noblest mission here will be fulfilled when it can effect the moral renovation of India. Nothing will tend so much to her credit, and signalize her administration so successfully and be blessed by posterity as her efforts to remove some of the revolting customs of the country and great drawbacks to the progress of society. The brightest epochs in the history of British India relate to those periods which saw the abolition of suttee, the legalization of the remarriages of Hindu widows, and the enactment of the Lex Loci Act. Such measures will remain as monuments of the beneficence of British rule, more lasting than those of brass. Can we, for a moment, believe that a Government which has distinguished itself by such wise laws as the above, will hesitate to pass a measure sought for by the advanced Brahmos of India? It is the English people who have taught us to prize the rights of conscience so much as we do. Can Englishmen again deny us those rights? Does not their own history tell us that under precisely similar circumstances in which the Brahmos are at present placed they relieved their own countrymen from the difficulties of their position. What gave rise to Lord John Russell's Act of 1836 which displaced Lord Hardwicke's Act and which is the present marriage law of England? Lord John Russell's Act was passed only as a measure of relief for the Protestant Dissenters. The situation of the Brahmos in India now is quite analogous to that of the Protestant Dissenters, as they stood previous to the passing of Lord John Russell's Act. Lord Hardwicke's Act, which we have noticed before, left the power of celebrating marriages in the hands of the Established Church, a mode of procedure which was offensive to every denomination of Dissenters, who, like the Brahmos, did not approve of the manner in which the religious part of the ceremony was performed, nor of the forms which accompanied it. They, like the Brahmos too, complained that it was a most unjust violation of their consciences to be compelled in order to contract legal marriage to go into a church of which they were not members, and to have the ceremony performed by a clergyman in whose religious opinions they did not concur and whose doctrines they did not follow. They contended that they might be allowed to perform the religious ceremony attached to the contract in such a way as they thought was conformable to their consciences, and they pressed for the redress of a grievance which they considered a burden on their consciences. The Protestant Dissenters were as much anxious for the redress as the Brahmos at present are. Looking back to the course of legislation in this country, we cannot for a moment understand how the Legislature can avoid passing the law asked for by the Brahmos. The Indian Legislature has hitherto uniformly observed the just principles of religious liberty. The Hindoo Widows' Remarriage Act was justified on the Principle of the Lex Loci Act. The Brahmos in praying for their Marriage Act insist—like the Hindus—upon being allowed to do no more than act "in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience," and it is also "just," on the same ground, "to relieve them from their legal incapacity to contract marriages according to their own rituals." It is also impossible for a Legislature, which showed such anxiety to give relief to Native Converts to Christianity, whose wives persistently refuse on religious ground to cohabit with them, to postpone or to refuse legislation on the subject of Brahmo marriages. The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act was also an Act founded on the principle of the liberty of conscience. It was argued that no native husband should be incapacitated from contracting a second marriage during the life-time of his first wife, if in consequence of his conversion to Christianity he was repudiated or deserted by his said wife. It was broadly affirmed by Sir William Muir, in the course of the discussions on the Act while it passed through the Council, that "the freest scope should be given to all marriages not opposed to morality and the interests of society or to the recognised principles of Christian religion," and also "that those who act upon a principle widely recognized as conformable to Christianity ought not to be subject to disabilities and penalties for so doing." Now let us apply these arguments to the Brahmo community, and we will see that if on no other ground they are entitled to the protection and countenance of the British Government, as their marriages are based on principles recognised by morality, reason, justice, and Christianity itself. The Brahmo marriages are very nearly allied to Christian marriages. The Brahmos ignore early marriage, plurality of wives, and want to make bigamy a penal offence among them, and do not object to intermarriage with other castes as among the Christians. They would have their marriages contracted in the same form as the Christians, the only difference being as to the religious ceremonies following the civil contract. But such religious ceremonies differ among the Christians themselves, according to their forms of belief. Can we for a moment believe that a Christian Government would discourage such marriages, and deny them its legal sanction? It is said that the removal of social and moral evils in the country rests with the people themselves, and that national reformation must be brought about by the enlightened and educated leaders of native society, who, it is also said, are, from their position, invested with the power and influence necessary for effecting the desired consummation. But the efforts of educated and enlightened natives are sure to be defeated if, when the reasonable support of Government is necessary as in the case of the Brahmo Marriage Bill, they are not backed by Government. The Native Converts were relieved of their hardships because they were the result of their religious convictions, and Sir Henry Maine's Act in their favour was simply an act of justice to them. Sir John Lawrence, the then Governor-General—in alluding to them said—"We were bound in duty, as Statesmen and Legislators, to give them relief as far as we could do so fairly and honestly, with reference to others who were interested in the measure, * * * * It seemed only reasonable, fair, and just that relief should be granted, and that such relief could be no just cause of aggravation or irritation to any of the persons concerned." The hardships of the Brahmos are not less so, and the Government, we submit, is bound to give them relief as it did so readily to the Native Converts, although it met with considerable opposition not only from all the Clergy of the Church of England in Calcutta, and the Clergy of Bishop's College, but also from the native community, the native missionaries and missionaries, the husbands of native wives. We decline to believe that relief was granted to the Native Converts, only because they were of the same faith with the ruling power. It is our conviction that the Act was passed, because of the too powerful and just Government of Sir John Lawrence. The same Act had been hanging for many years previously before the Indian Legislature, without making any appreciable progress. It is indeed hardly possible that the same Government which passed the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, extricated the law governing the celebration and formalities of marriage among the Christians from a great deal of uncertainty and confusion, relieved also the Roman Catholics from certain hardships that they complained of regarding marriages among them, and passed a special Marriage and Divorce Act for the Parsees, could be so unfair or unjust as to refuse to listen to the grievances of the Brahmos, or to deny them relief. The rapidity with which the two Acts of Mr. Anderson were passed in 1864 and 1865, shows that our Christian fellow-subjects must be well aware of the hardships arising from keeping a Marriage Law in uncertainty for any long period. The Brahmos applied for a law in 1868, exactly three years ago. Within this time numerous Brahmo marriages have taken place—whether legally or not I will not stop to consider—but they are still without an express legislative sanction. The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act was passed, notwithstanding that Raja Saheb Dyal and a few native petitioners opposed it on the old, stereotyped ground that "its provisions were opposed to the religious belief of the Hindus and would be distasteful to the people." The Parsees' Marriage and Divorce Act (Act No. XV. of 1865) supplies the Brahmos with another strong argument in support of legislation on the subject of their marriages. Exceptional legislation in the case of the Parsees was made on the following grounds, viz., that they were distinguished by their loyalty and public spirit—that they were a class of people who asked the Legislature to save them from moral degradation—that they prayed that the penalties of the Criminal Code for bigamy should be made applicable to them, which no other class of native society had ever come forward to propose,—that they asked for certain improvements in social usages which placed them in advance of every other portion of the native community—that they were by the operation of the law courts left without law in respect of a most important relation of life—that they were a rapidly advancing community, and would day by day prove themselves more efficient as an agency by which the civilization of the West would be able to influence the destiny of India, and that they had a valid claim to the sympathy of an enlightened Government. Who can deny that every one of these grounds on which the law for the Parsees was passed, is applicable with as much, or perhaps stronger, force to the Brahmos and the Brahmo Marriage Bill? Who that knows anything of the Brahmos, and who that has studied their Marriage Bill, can gainsay that they have not as much title to the consideration and sympathy of the Government? Let their own acts and deeds speak of themselves, and let the enlightened public opinion, which has already expressed itself in unmistakable terms, be called to bear testimony to this fact. Their loyalty, integrity, public spirit, and worth, are too well-known to need any recapitulation at my hands. Besides asking for the sanction of the law to the new forms of marriage adopted by them in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, the Brahmos ask for intermarriages with other castes, and for the prevention of bigamy and of early marriages among themselves. They ask from the British Government nothing more than the vindication of a moral law, like the Parsees. Unless the Government chooses to adopt a retrograde policy, to falsify the past, to ignore the lessons of history and to repudiate its character for enlightenment, truth, and justice, we do not see how it can refrain from passing the law. I have shown how the area of legislative difficulties has been considerably narrowed by prior enactments, how the way has been paved for legislation in favour of the Brahmos, and how the Government has indirectly pledged itself by its prior conduct to protect the conscience. I have made it clear to you how the Hindus—not Brahmos—are themselves sensible of the evils of their marriage law and customs, and how anxious they are to remedy them. I hope I have satisfied you that the law asked for by the Brahmos has nothing novel or startling about it. It has its parallel in the history of the Dissenters among the ruling race. As to the charge of minority, the number of Brahmos is not small. The British Government in India must, indeed, feel proud of the fact that a day has at last come when a body of respectable Native Indians are found to come forward so voluntarily and press their claims with such earnestness for the vindication of the laws of Nature and morality in connection with their social usages. The glory of this fact is due to it alone, and it ought to make the best of it, and render it instrumental to the country's highest good. The Brahmo Marriage Bill contains provisions which throw the axe at the root of some of those monster evils of our society, which have so much impeded its progress and moral development. If passed, its effects will be of incalculable benefit to the country. India will rise from her fallen condition, and begin to move onward with steady and unfaltering steps. England's duties towards India will then have been fulfilled by the enactment of wise laws, and by the diffusion of knowledge she succeeds in elevating the people of this country from the degradation into which they have fallen, under the operation of laws framed by a tyrannical and crafty priesthood.

Baboo Nogendronath Bannerjee proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Dr. Gopal Chunder Roy seconded the motion. Marriage, he said, was that happy state of life in which a man entered into a second existence. He had witnessed in England an intended couple going to church for the celebration of marriage, and he read in their faces the conscious satisfaction with which they proceeded to church. But let them see what aspect it presented in India, where boys were betrothed at an age when it was not in their power to understand the responsibility and solemnity of the contract.

Dr. Murray Mitchell supported the motion. It was highly desirable that his native friends should take the opportunity of expressing their sentiments clearly and unmistakeably, but he did not think that they stood in need of European sentiments upon the point. They might very well take it for granted that the European feeling was wholly with them. (Applause.)

Baboo Keshub Chandra Sen said—In waging open war with the opponents of the Brahmo Marriage Bill, I do honestly believe that I, in common with members of an advanced sect of Brahmo Somajians, have been for some time engaged in a crusade against these and all manner of injurious and frightful social customs which have been committing frightful havoc for centuries in this country. (Applause.) The Brahmos want a law which will enable India to possess pure homes, true happiness, social and domestic, as well as moral and individual. The Brahmo Marriage Bill seeks to overthrow all prejudices of caste, not merely idolatry. It contemplates intermarriages between Sikhs and Bengalis, the inhabitants of Bombay and Madras between the Tamil and the Telegoo, the races of Southern Asia and the people in the N. W. P. The bill constitutes a fusion and union of the many and discordant social elements centred in the amplitude of the Indian continent, and these shall be gathered together and blended into one harmonious whole. We are to be called no other name in future than the reformed Indian Brotherhood. (Applause.) We are trying to abolish and suppress by legislative enactment, or at least with the aid of legislation, the vicious customs of polygamy and bigamy. It would be a scandal, gentlemen, to your intellect to say that you need argument from me to convince you of the absurdity and frightful viciousness attached to these customs. We contemplate the abolition of premature marriages. You see, gentlemen, that these marriage reforms are not directed exclusively against idolatry and caste, but are directed against the root, branches, and fruits of that tree of corruption under whose shadow many a man and woman in this country has for many and many centuries suffered physical, moral, and social degradation. (Applause.) Whatever diversity of opinion there may be in regard to the theology of the Brahmo marriage, there can be but one opinion as to the social soundness of the claims which have been put forward under the auspices of the Brahmo Somaj. Difficulty there may be, but there can be but one opinion in regard to the ethics of the question. The morality of the Brahmo bill is unimpeachable, and I challenge any one here present to come forward and disprove this statement, which I make in the face of this assembly. We wish that what all sections of her Majesty's Government have obtained without asking, without any attempt at memorialising, that, and that alone should be conceded to us. We unfortunate men, simply because we received a liberal and useful education, have been bold enough to act according to our consciences; and that paternal Government—which in a liberal manner gave us education—will that Government come forward now and say—perish, have civil death! and let the stamp of illegitimacy be branded on your foreheads. (Loud applause.) See the consequences that moral and intellectual men must suffer. Perhaps some may come forward and say, why ask Government to pass a law? Is it not possible for intelligent native gentlemen to carry out these reforms? Certainly we can do a great deal, and I can conscientiously say that we have done already all we can do. We did not wait for legislation in this matter. Take the last ten years. Brahmo marriages have gone on being solemnized. Nearly forty marriages have already taken place. If to-morrow the legislature were to say that the issue of these marriages shall be illegitimate, and Brahmo marriages considered invalid and illegal, what becomes of those persons who are married according to Brahmo rites? Just think of their fate. Can you for one moment bring a charge of uncertainty or want of sympathy or civility against the Brahmo who married in this way and in the face of dire opposition and of threatened excommunication. Let this great Government look beneficently upon these unfortunate men and women. Let it not be said that the Brahmos are servile to Government. My heart detests the idea, and my understanding cannot bear the thought. Let the charge be withdrawn for ever and ever. Let Government simply pass a law for the benefit of the Brahmo Somaj. We shall marry according to our consciences, let the rest of India remain undisturbed and unruffled. It has been said that Brahmo marriages are already valid. That is not necessary to legislate in this matter. It has been passed by eminent and learned *pundits* that Brahmo marriages, such as they are solemnised at present, are illegal. Reference was made to *Pundit* Issur Chandra Vidia Sagore and other pundits in Calcutta, to whose learned and authoritative opinions Courts of Law in Bengal have been constrained to bow. Reference was made to them, and their verdict was this : that Brahmo marriages, whether solemnised according to the ritual observed by this section or that, are illegal. This opinion, I am glad to inform you to-night, has been confirmed by the pundits of Nuddea and of Benares. (Applause.) In both these places concurrent testimony comes in, which go to prove that in the estimation of learned men Brahmo marriages are illegal. Then, gentlemen, as regards the objection which has been stated on the ground that the Brahmos who want the bill constitute a small minority. What is minority in the eye of the law? It is as plausible as majority. The Government have to deal with principles and not with figures. If one individual case is proved Government must forthwith come to the help of such man or woman. But then are we really the minority that we are represented to be? (Applause.) Is that an assertion which we ought to accept as an indisputable fact? I honestly believe otherwise. I have facts and figures which I can produce at any time to prove to the Government or people of this great community that we are really not on the minority side. I cannot believe that there are 2,000 men in Calcutta and in the suburbs who have really and conscientiously opposed the marriage bill. If we have God on our side and truth on our side, though we be few in number, what of that? Shall we wait for legislation? No, we will go on as we have been going on. Marriages shall multiply in all parts of the land. (Applause.) From Madras we have heard that a marriage has lately taken place, and a few months back, perhaps a year ago, in Bombay, there was a marriage. And it is now for Government to give universal relief to the injured class to enable them to act according to their consciences. It is not merely that a small insignificant section of the vast Hindoo community that claim and pray in this matter; all India wants it, and the British Government ought to see that there is indignation created against anything like injustice in the matter of conscience.

The vote of thanks was passed, when the meeting separated.

AN HOUR AMONG THE SPIRITUALISTS.

MR. WALTER THORNBURY writes to the *Daily News* as follows :—

Sir,—The daily extraordinary discoveries in the occult art (maliciously designated by the enemies of Spiritualism, "Modern Witchcraft,") have for some time aroused my curiosity to the very utmost. In the columns of the Spiritualists' organs, week after week, wonder succeeds wonder, till my hair begins to chronically stand on end in sheer surprise at these strange marvels.

I have barely got over the report of the miraculous conveyance through the air of a fat lady denominated Guppy, when I am told that on the mere mental wish of a thinner, but equally active spiritualist, two live lobsters, were placed in somebody's hand at a recent *séance*. Premature falls of snow, handfuls of flowers, and preserved fruits are now, I find, no uncommon accidents at the meetings in the dark of the faithful few. Spirits, I hear, have been known to write sonorous nonsense in sealed envelopes, without the aid of chloride of gold or any such base adventitious ally. Deaths are, I find, often predicted by mediums for the benefit of frightened relations and keen-eyed legacy hunters. Departed husbands request widows to entrust their property to mediums who have become their spiritual guides, councillors, and friends. In fact, while men of science slumber and sleep like the foolish virgins, the spiritualists are nightly putting oil in their lamps, and, as they assert, making discoveries compared with which those of Columbus or Newton appear mere trifles. How long is English science going to ignore these phenomena? How long is she going, with nose in the air, in mischievous arrogance, to allow the new superstition to increase, the new Cagliostros to work their true or pseudo miracles? English science, indeed, is so practical, so intent on mere money-making, that it has no time to investigate abstract propositions. The question I wish to have answered is—Do these people deceive themselves, or us? Is there such a thing as Odic force? Can men communicate with spirits, or can they not? Are mediums common cheats or jugglers, or persons especially endowed by heaven? Can any secret influence of nervous force enable men to move heavy tables, or are such movements mere vulgar mechanical tricks? It is something to hear a soothsayer's spirit declare that among the angels he moves like a log of wood, while they are like grasshoppers; it is extraordinary to be able to predict deaths and write poems of enormous length, without any poetic faculty, but Mr. Home has done more than this. According to a letter of Lord Lindsey, in a recent number of the *Spiritualist*, that gifted medium. Mr. Home, some time since, in a trance shot head downwards out of an open window, seventy feet from the ground, and returned in the moonlight, his boots floating several inches above the window sill. Are not facts or hallucinations like these of more interest to the world than the pedigree of our ape forefathers, or that remarkable planet-splinter that fell the other day like a shell among the useful and profound speculations of the British Association?

I had swallowed the lobsters, I had digested Mrs. Guppy, and got down the flowers and preserved fruits, and had accepted one or two tolerably successful guesses on the deaths of moribund persons; I had read some feeble spirit forms, and seen some feeble spirit pictures—but Mr. Home floating in the moonlight with his Wellington boots exactly three inches above the window sill aroused an insatiable curiosity within me. I determined at once to go to a *séance* at Messrs. Hawk and Hernshaw's, the celebrated mediums, 14, Kattafelto-row, Hamburg-square, and make one faint struggle for truth and science, or henceforth join the band of believers and get my share of the aërial flights, the live lobsters, flowers, and preserved fruits, and the intellectual conversations with the ghost of the late Mr. Tom Sayers. On my first visit the medium's room was already full, and I was refused admittance. The bookseller, in the shop below, informed me that "the conditions were found to be most favourable when there were only seven or eight people present," and that I could come the next Thursday. So I entered my name in the Libro d'Oro and went away as pleased as a man with the tooth-ache who happens to find the dentist gone out of town. The next Monday I went and found the bookseller in Kattafelto-row in high spirits, and very busy folding up copies of a spiritualist newspaper. He was so cheery that it at once struck me that he received an agency on every visitor. "Here's a gentleman here, sir," he said, turning round sharp on a controversial-looking customer, "who knowing nothing of the subject yet ventures to dogmatise and argue with all the assurance in the world—half-a-crown, sir, and the *séance*, thank you, first door upstairs." I went up into a stuffy parlour with folding-doors, and found about fourteen people hot, nervous, and evidently uncomfortable. They were walking about staring at some weird-looking pictures, clouds that here and there disclosed a face, and crazy-looking drawings formed of intersecting hues and sweeping circles. There was a piano in one corner, and the windows were carefully closed. On the long table were several speaking trumpets, formed of stiff brown and gilt paper. Some of the visitors took up these, talked hollowly through them, and laughed with uneasy scepticism. There were two ladies, several young men who looked like clerks, a bluff man from Liverpool, and a dwarf. Most of the people looked as if they would like to get away at the last moment, if they could by any fair pretence. Presently Messrs. Hawk and Hernshaw, two coarse-looking young men, with large red hands, and a subdued sham sanctimonious manner, entered, seated us round the table, carefully dividing and isolating the sceptics, and requesting us to join hands. The gas was then turned down, and the *séance* began. Hawk was at one end of the table, facing Hernshaw on the other. I could feel my pulse beat, and phosphorescent eyes seemed staring at me, but as the retina of every human eye is luminous, and as the hearing the pulse beat was only imagination, I soon collected myself to hear what would be said by the knavish or the more credulous. There was at first a good deal of half-hysterical laughing and nervous talking, and shy or bold voices from here and there in the dark, faintly or gruffly questioned and answered. The bluff Liverpool man objected to joining hands, he had been to successful *séances* where hands were not joined, Mr. Hawk said dryly that joining hands often improved "the conditions." Now and then if a chair creaked, some one nervously asked if that was anything. It was the darkness that did it. One did not know what was passing behind one, or what was coming. So even the boldest of us "held his breath for a time." All at once Mr. Hernshaw, at the further end from me, began to gurgle and groan like a person in an epileptic fit. Some one cried, "Turn up the gas." It was done, and we beheld the medium with his head twisted like a young Laocoon in the folds of a red table cloth. He disentangled himself with a disturbed suffering air. The spirits were upon us, though why they should stifle their interpreter I could not quite see. The sceptics smiled sardonically. I suspected the lady in nankeen colour next me, and the dwarf and people immediately round both mediums. A female voice tremulously suggested that singing might "improve the conditions," on which, after some coyness and request for a second, Mr. Hernshaw struck up "Power of Love Enchanting," in maudling spiritualistic words. The song, however, was not warmly responded to, and, in fact, proved a failure. It was time something should be done. Things looked dull. All at once we were hailed by one of the most tremendous gruff bass voices that ever hailed a man-of-war. John King, the favourite spirit of Mr. Hawk, had appeared with a grumbling announcement of his presence. "Who is this John King?" inquired the Liverpool man, who if he was a confederate acted peculiarly well. "He lived about 300 years ago," said some one in the dark. "Then he must have fought with the Armada," suggested the Liverpool representative. Mr. Hawk leaped at the suggestion, and replied : "It is supposed he did." "I suppose he wears a pig-tail?" continued the inquirer. Mr. Hawk again bit, and regardless of the history of British costume, said, "Yes, he does." It was a remarkable fact that the speaking trumpet voice proceeded always from the immediate neighbourhood of Mr. Hawk, and, in spite of many requests, never came to the centre of the table. On John King's again growling that there he was and what did they want, a sceptic opposite me exclaimed, in the true dramatic manner, "Rest, rest, perturbed spirit," which so enraged John King (whom the lady in buff next me whispered "had been a notorious pirate") that he bellowed in his ear, "You seem very fond of Shakespeare." A few minutes after there were sounds of violent blows, and several sceptics were struck on the head by John King's speaking trumpet, a sofa cushion was flung at me, and an anti-macassar was thrown in the face of the gentleman from Liverpool. I said nothing about my cushion, but the other feats of the spirits were loudly proclaimed with fear and surprise by persons more credulous or more nervous than myself. An irritable sceptic facing me, who had said that any ventriloquist could imitate a deep voice, got rapped violently on the head, and John King bellowed at the same time, "Is that ventriloquism?" A man near me said he thought he felt a cold breeze passing over his hands, and a cold finger touch his. I several times was convinced I felt Mr. Hernshaw's feet touching my legs, but I said nothing about it, to see what he would do next. One thing I could not help observing; this was, that the missiles hurled at sceptics came in a slant line from where Mr. Hawk sat. I also noticed that a singular creaking of the medium's chair usually preceded any utterance of John King. The lady in nankeen now began in a wheedling, coaxing voice to beg "Kate" to appear. Kate is Mr. Hawk's second "familiar," and he described her to us as a short person, with dark ringlets, and wearing a blue robe fastened by a girdle, facts which seemed to deeply interest the lady in nankeen. Presently a little whiffling voice announced Kate, who, however, only said something about "Jenny Jones, of Hamstead," and then withdrew. To Kate Mr. Hawk assumed a gallant lover-like manner; to John King an air of half-amused defiance. So does familiarity accustom us to even the spirits of the departed. By-and-bye, two stones were thrown violently upon the table, but no one expressed any audible alarm. Still the room was hot and stifling, the darkness affected the coolest imagination, and straining one's eyes and ears for spiritual manifestations produced a not unnatural feeling of uneasiness in the mind. Sometimes I fancied the table jerked or reared a little, sometimes I thought I heard animals' feet pattering up and down the table. It is on such workings of the imagination that spiritualists, and especially the professional mediums, trade. No more voices coming, Mr. Hawk proposed our changing places to "improve the conditions"—that is to say, to repack the confederates, and still more isolate the sceptics; but no result came. "It is too hot," some one suggested; upon which Mr. Hawk replied that the most favourable weather for spiritual influence was frosty weather. He allowed that what we had heard and seen was not enough to convert any sceptic, and that apparently no more could be expected. The Liverpool representative here remarked that at a recent *séance* Kate had kissed everyone present; on which Mr. Hawk remarked, that after all for real satisfactory experiments there was nothing like a private *séance* (ten shillings). The spirits could not be compelled to appear; he was merely their medium. The conditions seemed bad. Upon this the gas was re-lit, and the *séance* concluded, to my extreme relief, for my hands and arms were benumbed by remaining so long in one position, and the heat was oppressive. Several persons, I observed, shook hands with the mediums before they left; I did not.

A grosser and more unsuccessful effort at vulgar deception I never saw; and I only ask your readers whether it is just to prosecute poor women for getting a few shillings by telling servants' fortunes, and leaving professional spiritualists, like Messrs. Hawk and Hernshaw, unprosecuted. If pretending to evoke the dead and predict death for hire is not obtaining money under false pretences, what is?

PAUL DE KOCK.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 15.)

WARS, revolutions, and seasons of provisional government are disheartening times for men of letters. Peaceful genius eclipses itself; the best chance for the pen is to illustrate the deeds of the sword, while generals out of work, as presumably the most familiar with strategy and tactics, step forward from the ranks with their sensational fragments of recent biography. In France, novelists for the moment are nowhere, and the romance departments in the literary workshops of Hachette, Garnier et Cie, are only awakening to some desultory activity after the long suspension of their labours. But if living novel writers have happened on unlucky times, perhaps the masters of the craft who drop and die have still greater reason to complain. The one may hope for a revival of their better fortunes; the others have missed that chance of a closing effect that can only come once in a lifetime. What would have been the feelings of poor Alexandre Dumas could he have foreseen the unregarded end of a career whose honest brilliancy he diligently enhanced with perpetual displays of artificial fireworks? And now Paul de Kock has followed him, except for a feeble demonstration by his grave, almost equally unmarked by his confrères, and amid the profound indifference of the countless readers who once have *raffolé* of his writings. Dumas, to be sure, had lived in the public eye almost to his latest moment, while De Kock had laughed at and with an earlier generation. But even more than Dumas, Paul de Kock was the genuine Parisian. Out of the atmosphere of Paris his genius drooped and flagged; his best works scented the boulevards and the faubourgs; when he travelled farther afield it was only to act courier to his Parisian personages, and their pronounced individualities distracted attention from the patent imperfections of his rural stage scenery. Away in the provinces, he was the cockney tourist, utterly *dépaysé*, curiously regarding a foreign and inferior race whose females were made for townsmen to flirt with. Among the woods and gardens within sight of the Arch of Triumph, in the bustle of crowds, and the noisy merriment of holiday city life, he made himself at home and was perfectly happy. But his Paris was not the Paris of to-day. No one, we fancy, must have looked on more ruefully while the late Préfet of the Seine swept ruthlessly away all the old associations. It was like a spirited landlord pulling down the picturesque tumble-down cottage whose outline and colour have enchanted us since we can remember. The neat slated buildings may be an improvement possibly, but we shall never bring ourselves to think so —other times, other manners, and other costumes. When the old warrens and rookeries came down, their tenants when they emerged into the broad blaze of day looked about them, and saw themselves behind the world. Immediately they rushed into the opposite extreme. The grisette with features more piquant than pretty, with her witching espiéglerie and her coquettish cap with the cerise-coloured ribbons, vanished altogether. Where she is gone to, heaven knows: from time to time you may see a hideous travesty of what she once was, in the shape of a wrinkled haridan holding hard by traditionary costumes. The young lady who has replaced her goes to a fashionable dressmaker for the patterns of the *couantes* robes she makes up at home. No longer does she show the neat white stocking drawn tight over the clean-run ankle since Caen flags and asphalte have replaced the old muddy thoroughfares. She has not half so much reason to be proud of her limbs, since she has taken to shuffling on the soles of her feet, in place of delicately picking her dainty steps on tiptoe. Of course the tastes of this butterfly caste are infinitely more costly than those of their simple predecessors. The young men who literally dance attendance on them find it out to their cost. Girls who before were content of a Sunday with a few sous of omnibus out of the eastern barriers now count nightly dissipation on the outer boulevards as a necessity of fashionable existence; while all the time they are sighing from the depths of their desponding hearts after the high-taxed gates of the Mabille. Then their young men. The *bon diable* and the *belle jardinière* have made at least as great progress as the doctrines of Fourier in the levelling of class. Jean and Jacques drop the blouse, kick off the sabots, and swagger in a costume that, except for some deficiencies in cut and a certain staring brilliancy of pattern, any one but an expert might confound with the quiet masterpieces of Alfred and Dusautoy. The casquette is cast aside with the rest of the working slough, and replaced with the cheap silk hat that designates the wearer's habits and station as effectually as any police *signalements* or certificates to character. What the *vie intime* of the new generation may be we have comparatively few means of judging. No second Paul de Kock has risen, and no wonder. The artist of originality turns away disgusted from an insipid monotony that indifferently caricatures the vices and ostentations it apes. The novelists of the day go for their studies to the *crême de la crême* of the fashionable and immoral quarters, instead of seeking them among unsuccessful although painstaking imitators.

Although the genuine types of Parisian life—Parisian life while Paris was Paris, and before it was Haussmanized into cosmopolitanism—are extinct, we may congratulate ourselves that they will be perpetuated to posterity in the pages of Paul de Kock. His pen has done what Cham is doing with his pencil, only the novelist was more fortunate in the people he found to pose for him. His gallery is not very extensive, and in their broader features his representative personages reproduce themselves time after time. Or rather they figure as a series of family portraits, with the general likeness unmistakeable, but where there is an infinite variety in detail. Either he only observes the higher classes through his lorgnette, or else when he dashes them off his heart does not go with his work. Let him embody them as acting up to the presumed responsibilities of their station, and they are as unreal and improbable as any nobleman or gentleman Dickens ever stuck upon stilts. They only become natural, animated, and amusing when they descend to the level of the rest of his world, like Gustave the *mauvais sujet*; when they give the rein to their animal spirits, and run among the bourgeoisie and the lower classes in quest of adventures *à tort et à travers*. But his bourgeoisie—it is then he begins really to shine. He has introduced us familiarly to so many households that we have ended by feeling ourselves quite the friend of their families. We drop in, and seat ourselves to the *pot au feu*, in response to the hospitable general invitation of the thoughtless master, while Madame is anxiously measuring the scanty contents of the tureen with one eye, while the other fiercely follows the evolutions of our poodle on her cherished carpet. Or we present ourselves as the friend of Madame, who is all smiles and honey, while Monsieur, fifteen years older, would be offensive if he dared, and shows himself, as it is, a very indifferent actor. Or we are there to demand the fair hand of the well-dowered Mademoiselle Félicité, and set ourselves to offer our heart as gracefully as we can under adverse circumstances; for her small brother, the spoiled child of his family, is making himself as objectionable as long licence has taught him to be. We have the dignified veteran, scarred from the wars, showing an imposing front to evil fortune, while driven to all manner of petty straits; the *homme à bonnes fortunes*, who boasts of triumphs no one believes him guilty of; the roué on the wane, whose former fires still slumber in their ashes, although he has come to grovel for the husks of the prodigal; and the Scapin-like valet of the comedy, who carries the ladder for his master, and charges himself with the keys of the *petite maison*. But De Kock is never so free in his swing as in the full burst of a *jeunesse tapageuse*. He is so overflowing with exuberant life and spirit that he can plead extenuating circumstances against every impeachment of vice and folly. As for folly he is its professed worshipper; and why should you set yourself to be austerely virtuous when you are master of a patrimony your hands are itching to lavish, and your blood goes dancing in your veins like boiling quicksilver? You follow every trim figure you see, and make love to every pretty face you meet. Nothing more natural or, indeed, more proper; the exigencies demand it. If the pretty face is owned by the daughter of your most respectable neighbour, or the wife of your dearest friend, it comes to the same thing. You do not dream of wronging him. You do not make love to her as his property, but simply in virtue of her sex, her youth, and her charms. That, indeed, is so thoroughly understood that sensible and well-bred husbands are as tolerant as other people. They shut their eyes when they can; and if they are driven to challenge you in vindication of their injured honour, are more indignant with the awkwardness that betrayed you than the less grave offence. If people sin, there is always a place of penitence for the sinner. Atonement is worked out by steady living later; and if the ambiguous past is condoned, you feel it is because the reputable present is redeeming it. Paul de Kock undoubtedly lives in a world whose tone is a loose one according to the most easy canons of morality. Dissipation in one shape or another is its daily business. Indiscretions more or less grave are matters of punctual occurrence; and vice is always on the rampage, and frequently outrageously rampant. He may plead that it is the world he lived in; that he faithfully depicted things as he found them, making them neither better nor worse. But then there is no misconception as to the side his sympathies are on; there is no mistaking the evident relish with which he accompanies the heroes who run amuck against the principles and prejudices of our English society. There is this, however, to be said, in striking the balance of items *per* and *contra*: there is nothing whatever of the Satanic school about him; he is no deliberate corrupter of youth and confounder of right and wrong; he does not disguise the flavour of insinuating slow poison in the powerful and seductive bouquet of his intoxicating wines. In short, he has nothing in common with the fashionable and sentimental French writer of our time. He is simply an easy man of the world and no hypocrite; one who writes for the diversion of the reading public as he would talk across the table to the circle of his private friends. He prolongs a perpetual youth, and is always sinning upon impulse, and letting his spirits and constitution get the better of him. Experience tells him it is no use repenting, for invariable backsliding has demonstrated him utterly incorrigible. So he resolves to live while he may, and defer reformation till it becomes necessary to marry and range himself; then of course he will do his best to assert his responsibilities to society, and submit to the restraints of an outward decorum. Meanwhile he knows as well as you that the life he leads would never be approved by a council of the Church; that reckless Faublas as he is, he has provoked time after time the retributive justice that lighted on the Commendador of Seville. What of that? he is merely fulfilling a destiny; if women are weak enough to barter hearts for vows, so much the worse for them. What can he do, except ruin himself for them so long as he is lying at their feet, and throw a weighty purse into their laps when he rises to walk away? Meanness at least is not one of his failings. The humour of the novelist did not stand upon super-refinements. It was somewhat Rabelaisian in its breadth, or at least of that Parisian Rabelaism which finds vent in questionable shapes in the occasional ceramic designs of a class of shop windows. It was not of a very exalted order— that class of humour which gathers point and strength with the loudness of the laugh it evokes. But it was precisely the humour that moved the author's readers to the most genuine enjoyment, and it contrasted with a certain kindred pathos which could draw French tears, as the other stirred French laughter. There are books which show no sign of the pathos There are others where it predominates—where your laugh is prolonged from force of habit and to charm away painful thoughts. His later works were naturally his gravest. The bow had lost nothing of its marvellous elasticity, and he wrote latterly on precedent and practice rather than from instinct and impulse. It was a sad end to a career that commenced so mirthfully, if he died, as they say, of the devastation that had wrecked his retreat at Romainville. He had withdrawn to a suburban solitude that was peopled of a fête-day by the society he used to revel in—where he could see Paris *endimanché*, broken out in the foreground, and, listening for the murmur of the city in the distance, inspirit himself with the echo of the crack of the old coachman's whip. We do not precisely agree with the Frenchman who, in pronouncing his elegy, doubted somewhat profanely whether he would be recognized when he appeared in heaven undecorated. We suspect he would have had some delicacy in recommending his writings for the perusal of his grand-daughter But in his own way he was inimitable, and, thanks to changing circumstances, his novels will remain unique.

A LADY AT A BEAR-HUNT.

I'VE got such an adventure to tell you; just fancy, I've actually been present at—O—, I think I had better begin at the beginning. I told you in my last we were going to a place called C—— at the foot of the mountains near Awuntipore. Well, we arrived here on Tuesday, and L—— has been out about half a dozen times, until the last unsuccessfully. When he returned from shooting yesterday morning, I said, "If you are going again this evening you really must take me," which after a little hesitation he promised to do. When the time came, however, he seemed inclined to draw back, but I hurried him off, half surprised at my success. We went about a mile from our camp, and took up our position about half way up the side of a mountain, and sat down to await the coming of the bears, who were supposed to pass near us on their way down to the mulberry trees. We had been there about three-quarters of an hour, when L. not much relishing such slow work, proposed going higher up. We had scarcely gone two hundred yards when the shikarrie called out, "*Dekho sahib, dekho, teen baloo, teen baloo.*" He succeeded in showing them to L., but I could see nothing of them, looking as I did for very large objects. So L. pointed with his gun, and by looking along the barrels I saw them, but to my disappointment in the shape of three dots, one bigger than the others. They were coming down a low hill below and opposite, with a very narrow valley intervening. We turned round and rushed down the hill like the wind, through the valley, up a little way the other side, and stopped where we thought, or rather the shikarrie thought, the bear and her young ones would come out. We were on the slope of the hill, on a rather clear space, with thick jungle all round. We had scarcely been there two minutes, when we saw the jungle about forty yards above us swaying to and fro, and then a huge black head made its appearance, followed by a monstrous body. It turned to the left, keeping close to the thick jungle, and showing us its whole side. L. fired and hit, when down it came, half runing and half rolling, straight towards us, howling horribly, so that we were obliged to move out of the way. I must confess with all my boldness before, my heart sank within me at this sight. I begged L. to take me a little way off, but he said I was much safer with him, and was so cool about it that I was reassured and remained. Mrs. Bruin meanwhile had turned into the jungle to our right, and was lying there very quietly; though mortally wounded, far from dead. L. had only fired one shot, and then reloaded. He was just aiming at her again, when, to our astonishment, we saw the two little ones up a tree (in more senses than one) about three or four yards off, so he fired at them instead, hitting one which immediately dropped down, and ran off barking just like a dog, soon followed by the other. The old one hearing her darling's voice, roared out most savagely, and rolled farther down, glaring at us. I expected every minute she would spring at me, so begged L. to fire at it, which he did, but it took one more shot to finish it. We then went up to it and I shook its great paw. It was a very large one, and took four men to carry it. We traced the young ones a little way by the blood, but as they were too small to be worth much trouble, we returned to camp.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

A RELIC OF THE "OLD SERPENT."

WE find the following very likely story in the *Western Star* :—A very extraordinary and astonishing incident was lately reported to have occurred a few miles from Beypore, the particulars of which are as follows :— A native female of a very attractive appearance, of the carpenter caste, whilst sweeping the yards of her house, heard a hissing noise behind her. As she turned to see what it was she found to her terror a large cobra advancing towards her. Before she had time to call any one to her assistance, or even to go from the place, the serpent darted at her like lightning, and coiled round one of her legs, and in the twinkle of an eye darted higher and higher till it brought its open hood in contact with her face, there moving it to and fro like a screen. In this pitiable and frightful position she had to remain for nearly one or two days without being able to lie or sleep. None but females could approach her to feed her with milk and plantains, when, it is said, the cobra turned its head to one side and gave her ample time to nourish herself. But on any man stepping into the compound the cobra would hiss fearfully and tighten its hold round her body in such a manner as to make her feel breathless. Many were the conjurors who came to relieve her from her frightful condition, but none succeeded in removing the huge serpent from her person, till latterly a Nair was brought from the interior, who after performing certain charms and spells succeeded in disentangling the poor woman of her venemous lover. The snake quietly crept back into the bush whence it came, and the woman is now doing well. The above wonderful occurrence is now a general talk amongst the natives of the place.

Printed at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

this day is a day of good tidings, and we hold our peace.' The responsibility of having knowledge for the want of which thousands were dying was more than they could bear, and they hastened to the gates of the city to tell them of the discovery they had made.—*Ibid.*

Miss F. Raynor and Mr. W. Benner's Performance.—Last night (Friday) the above talented performers gave their farewell entertainment at the Soldiers' Institute previous to their departure for Bombay, and it was every way successful.—*Poona Observer.*

Mending the Ways of Poona.—We are very glad to hear that the city municipality contemplates the widening of the road, thereby destroying the curve, which leads from the civil lines to the entrance of the Poona city.—*Poona Observer.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Delhi, 2,178 tons and 400 h. p., Captain C. J. Wilkinson, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Preston.
For Suez—Mr Vanderbuchew.
For Malta—Mr Walmsley, and Mr de Silva.

RACQUETS.

POONA *vs.* KIRKEE.

Poona was represented by Messrs. Pritchard and Lee Warner—Kirkee by Captain Hills, R.E., and Captain Greig, R.A.

It was arranged that five games should be played in the Poona court and five games in the Kirkee court. It will be seen from the annexed score that Poona won the match by six games to four. Owing to the great difference between the Poona and Kirkee courts the match was deprived of much of its interest; the Poona men beating early in their court, and the Kirkee men winning four games out of five in their court. It will be noticed that three out of the five games played at Kirkee were closely contested, two of them being 'set.'

Poona Court.			Kirkee Court.		
Game.	Winner.	Points.	Game.	Winner.	Points.
1	Poona	... 15 to 4	1	Kirkee	... 15 to 12
2	do.	... 15 to 6	2	do (set)	... 15 to 14
3	do.	... 15 to 2	3	Poona (set)	... 15 to 13
4	do.	... 15 to 13	4	Kirkee	... 15 to 7
5	do.	... 15 to 7	5	do.	... 15 to 5

NASSICK SESSIONS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Nassick, 13th Oct.

Judge Coghlan is among us, and the Sessions of this place has commenced. There are but eight cases committed by the various magistrates—three out of these are murder cases. On the whole, the Sessions is a light one, and I think for this important fact some praise is due to Major Stanley Scott, the indefatigable Superintendent of Police, and his officers and men.

The rain-fall has been a partial one this year; on the whole, we have had from 18 to 20 inches. The Bunniyahs, as usual, have raised the prices of grain, and unless some measures are adopted by Government, the natives of this zilla and of Khandeish will suffer, particularly the poorer class.

Dame Report say we are to have Mr. Erskine soon back among us; at present Mr. Grant is acting for him. We also hear that it is contemplated to have a joint-Judge posted here, and that Mr. MacPherson, of H. M.'s B. C. S. will be nominated.

The Municipality formed by Mr. Ovans is flourishing well, and they have a balance in hand of from eight to ten thousand rupees. It is to be hoped, however, that the various officers of this most important department will look after the roads, the lighting, and the scavenging of the town; above all, let them make some arrangements whereby the people may get good water for drinking purposes.

DEATH OF THE SON OF THE AMEER OF BOKHARA.

The son of the Ameer of Bokhara, who accompanied the last mission to St. Petersburg, has, it is reported, lately died. A Russian doctor was sent to Bokhara by the Russian Governor in Turkistan on news coming of his illness, but the Prince died before his arrival.

Mr. HELLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Heller went through nearly an entirely renovated programme, and again won unstinted applause from a well-filled house. He opened his repertoire of "Wonders" with the "Witch's Cauldron," followed by "Impossible Medicines." Both these tricks were cleverly effected. "The Silver Rings," a trick we have seen very well executed by a local performer, was performed with an ease and grace perfectly wonderful, considering the apparent difficulties of the feat. What to all appearance were solid rings were passed and repassed through each other, were by a simple motion of the hand converted into geometric figures, or were flung separately on the floor, and picked up in "a concatenation accordingly," that would have delighted the heart of Tony Lumpkin—in fact, under Mr. Heller's dexterous manipulation, nothing seemed impossible with them. The "Harlequin" trick elicited much laughter. Harlequin is a little automaton which is set to do certain things, but as Mr. Heller always tells Harlequin to do the opposite of what he really does, a good deal of amusement is the result. "A Novel Idea in Water Colours" is a splendid piece of wizardry. Watches are collected from the audience on a plate. The assistant falls as he ascends the platform, and sends watches and plate flying in all directions, and he limps off as if he were very much hurt and very much ashamed of himself—not a bad piece of acting, by any means. One of the watches is placed in a box, which is given to a lady in the audience to touch with the magician's wand. She does so, and is alarmed at her own Circean powers, while the audience is delighted; for there the watch appears inserted in the back of a chair on the stage, while the box is opened, and the watch is found wanting. Then all the watches that had fallen, together with the fragments of the plate, are rammed down a huge-looking arquebuss, constructed on a very ancient pattern. A blank picture is hung up across the stage. The arquebuss is fired at it, and, like a flash, there appear on the black surface the watches and the plate in entirety. Part II. of the programme was, in our opinion, the most agreeable, but perhaps this only proves Mr. Heller's excellence in all he places before his audience for their entertainment. We refer to his musical performances. "The Nocturne" was played very prettily; but the "Tarantella" was a masterpiece of executive talent. The style of fingering required was of no uncommon order; yet Mr. Heller slipped over the rapid passages with a continuity that was delightful. His selections from "Il Trovatore" were also first-rate. A number of the well-known airs were descriptively played, and, to those who have seen the opera or know the story of "The Troubadour," would at once suggest the connection in which they occur. The third part of the entertainment consisted of Miss Heller's wonderful second sight performances. As article after article was accurately described by her, although she could not have seen them since her eyes were bandaged, the audience were more and more bewildered, and time after time enthusiastically applauded her. From telling the number of a watch, enumerating the contents of a purse—(which in one case amounted to nothing)—or giving the date and description of a coin, down to being minute on a soda-water bottle cork, which surely should have puzzled any ordinary lady to guess at, she was at home. How she manages it is a good subject for speculation, but deserves to be seen before a theory is started on it. In the fourth part, Mr. Heller introduced his "Christy Minstrels," a series of automata whose mechanical absurdities make a capital piece of sarcasm on the class of performances they imitate. They were old-fashioned little black customers—almost as old-fashioned as the jokes they perpetrated; they performed music in which the banjo was of course conspicuous; they sang songs and choruses which for foolishness and unmeaningness would have done credit to a troupe of "Christy's" in the flesh; and all that was awanting to make their imitations perfect was a breakdown; Bones and Tambourine were very good at shaking their heads, opening their mouths very wide, supposed to be *a la négre,* and kicking their legs about on the chairs they sat on; but they were evidently unable to face a "breakdown." It is needless to add that this part of the evening's programme caused great merriment. At the conclusion, Mr. Heller received rounds of applause, and this makes us confident that if Mr. Heller and his sister stay some time longer in Bombay, they will be appreciated to their hearts' content.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The British ship Blencathra, from Bombay, arrived at Kurrachee on Saturday last.

The s. s. Taptee, Captain DeCosta, arrived on the 14th instant from Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. H. P. Young, and sixty deck passengers.

The ship Callirrhoe, 1,257 tons, Captain G. S. Irwin, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 7,336 bales of cotton, 165 bales of wool, 1,474½ cwts. of linseed, and 200 cwts. of horns.

The s. s. Martaban, Captain T. Sanders, arrived on the 13th instant from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, and seven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steam ship Cashmere, Avern, commander, left Kurrachee for Bombay on the 4th instant, with Captain and Mrs. Mingon, Major Loch, Captain Blackmore, and fifty deck passengers.

The s. s. Euxine, 827 tons, Captain R. Chapman, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,305½ bales of cotton, 461 bales of wool, 159½ cwts. of coir yarn, 806 cwts. of galls, and 231 cwts of horns.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steam ship Ethiopia, Scott, commander, from Bombay, arrived at Kurrachee on the 5th instant, with Lieutenant Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso, Miss Coombs, Messrs. Wilkins, Von Haifen, and Patrick, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

October 12, P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Bangalore, W. C. Angrove, Commander, from Calcutta.

Passengers for Madras and back.—Hon'ble Mr. Smith, Messrs. Harvey, Tilton, Williams, Whitney, Hope, Wilson, Graham, Hogg, Prinsep, Colvin, and Colonel Turnbull's syce.

For Madras.—Mr. Bitz, Mr. and Mrs. Upton, Padah Thumbee, 3 natives and 2 servants.

For Galle and back.—Mr. Creaton, Mr. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. Hawarth, Mr. Diverell, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Tonnerre, Messrs. Carter and Hardie, Miss Berry, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Stewart, and 1 native ayah.

For Suez.—Eight native servants.

For Southampton.—Mr. Soultar, Mrs. Wilson, infant and European servant, Mr. Shirra, Mr. Yorke, Mrs. Norman and European female servant, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Nicolson, Mr. Hewith, and Captain Vaux.

From Madras to Southampton.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Mr. C. A. Bird, Mrs. Wardon, infant and native servant, Lieutenant A. J. McCleverty, Ashton Jewes, Esq., H. Farmer Esq., S. S. Duval, Esq., and Mrs. Duval.

To Suez.—Mr. Duval's native servant.

To Brindisi.—Colonel W. C. R. and Mrs. MacDonald, and Revd. Organe.

RAIN FALL AT BYCULLA.

Comparative Statement of the fall of Rain at Byculla for the month of September since 1856.

Yrs.	In.	Cts.	Days.
1856	8	85	20
1857	18	30	24
1858	12	53	19
1859	6	27	12
1860	7	77	12
1861	3	13	13
1862	24	56	23
1863	8	53	18
1864	5	21	18
1865	3	75	22
1866	3	89	18
1867	8	38	21
1868	6	45	17
1869	24	97	28
1870	11	2	14
1871	7	96	18

Total fall of Rain at Byculla from the year 1856 to 1871.

Years.	In.	Cts.	Days.
1856	71	8	107
1857	79	23	101
1858	61	90	87
1859	81	84	86
1860	74	65	87
1861	106	8	94
1862	76	56	97
1863	80	33	99
1864	56	..	84
1865	73	66	96
1866	92	39	104
1867	75	64	101
1868	78	35	86
1869	112	21	100
1870	75	70	98
1871	47	20	94

MEETING OF BOMBAY MAHOMFDANS IN RELATION TO THE MURDER OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

On Saturday afternoon last, a meeting of the principal Mahomedans of all classes in Bombay was held in the bungalow of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, solicitor, High Court, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of the cowardly assassination of Chief Justice Norman, and their sympathy for his bereaved family. There were present Mr. Mirza Fazloola Khan, the Persian Consul; Mr. Hoosein Effendi, the Turkish Consul; Meer Bauker Ali, a noble of the Baroda Durbar; Cazee Sherif Abdool Latif; Cazee Mahomed Hoosein Moorgay; Messrs. Soojavodin Tyabjee, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Fazalabhoy Kassumbhoy, Mirza Abdool Hoosein, Mirza Mehdy, Mahomed Ali Rogay, and a large number of other Persian, Mussulman, and Khoja gentlemen. The proceedings were conducted in the Oordoo language. Photographs of the assassin Abdoola were distributed at the meeting.

Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, in explaining the object for which the meeting was convened, said—Gentlemen,—I have readily acquiesced in the suggestion for convening this meeting, which was proposed to me by some influential members of the Mahomedan community, because I felt that there was a wide-spread desire amongst the Moslems of Bombay to show their abhorrence of the dreadful crime which has recently been perpetrated in Calcutta. The sudden and untimely death of so estimable a man as Chief Justice Norman, has thrown a gloom all over India; and although we are here far removed from the scene of that melancholy occurrence, we are not on that account less affected by, or less sensible of, the loss which has been sustained by us in common with the rest of our countrymen. (A Cazee—Just so.) Having reached one of the most exalted positions which ability and merit can lead up to, the influence of such a man as Chief Justice Norman was not confined to the immediate sphere in which he moved. His decrees were precedents to regulate and guide the dealings and conduct of men throughout the length and breadth of this land; and we are all aware that it is the measure of impartial justice, meted out equally to the high and low, that forms a notable feature in British rule. It is to the Courts of the several presidencies that we cheerfully and instinctively yield homage and reverence, because those who preside over them, unlike other great officers in high positions, need no influence, and are actuated by no "khooshamud" (solicitation) either to recognize merit or to right wrongs. The cutting asunder of the "thread of life" of one in the late lamented Chief Justice's position would, therefore, have been at all times a circumstance full of sadness; but when we find him described by those who enjoyed the honour of his personal acquaintance as being of that kindly disposition that spread its sunny influence over all who came into contact with him, or were placed under him, we cannot help feeling the greatest indignation at the cowardly assassin that snatched away from amongst us such a genial spirit. Amiability and kindness of disposition are rare qualities, and are appreciated in proportion to their scarceness; and I have no doubt that it is more to this kindliness of disposition than to his greatness in other ways, that the universal desire to deplore his loss must be attributed. Following a peaceful avocation and performing his duties righteously, he was the last man that could be considered liable to the sad doom that befel him; for who should gain anything by the death of a Judge—a redresser of wrongs and dispenser of justice? Owing to the circumstance that shortly before this assassination, some important trials of certain notable men known to belong to the Wahabee section had taken place in the Bengal Presidency, and to a belief that a portion of the Mahomedan population in those parts had become disaffected in respect to the way in which those Wahabees had been dealt with, it has been suggested that the death of Chief Justice Norman, which took place by the hand of a Punjabee or Caboolee Mahomedan, must have some relation to the Wahabee trials, and that it was some mover behind the scenes who was the instigator of this crime. This suggestion has not yet been borne out by any facts that have come to light; but absence of any known motive for a deed so heinous naturally gives rise to all sorts of conjectures. For my own part, I think the circumstance of the act being perpetrated by a Mahomedan was wholly accidental and has no significance; but those engaged in making the enquiries have of course better opportunities of arriving at the truth than we in Bombay have. We are aware of no political plot to unsettle the British Government, and should heartily regret to hear of the existence of one; and I trust that the enquiries afoot will result in the conviction that the deed was only committed through the promptings of a bad heart at some imaginary grievance. However that might be, and whether it was an isolated bad deed or part of a mad political scheme, it is equally abhorrent and revolting to the feelings of all good Mussulmans. Murder cannot be sanctified by motives under any religion whatever, and I do not think it is necessary to make any special declaration regarding the Mahomedan religion in that behalf. Fanatic zeal has from time to time led violent men of all religions to the commission of great crimes. It does not appear whether the act which we are now deploring had its origin in fanaticism; but if it had, it could afford no justification for the assassin, and we would equally condemn and abhor him. I think that the fact of Mussulmans of all creeds assembling on this occasion to do honour to the memory of the deceased, and to pass condemnation on the murderer, makes it apparent that, on this side of India, there is no diversity of opinion as to the light in which the deed is regarded. We are part and parcel of the nation who mourns the loss of this good Judge by the hand of a cruel assassin, and feel the greatest sympathy for those immediately connected with him. The deep sorrow of his family at this sudden bereavement it is not within our power to remove, but by sharing in their grief, I think we may hope in some degree to assuage it; and I trust it might at all events be felt as some consolation that the learned Judge was held in such universal esteem, and that his family had the deepest sympathy not only of those who were immediately about him, but of the whole of the people of India.

Mr. Cumroodin read to the meeting a letter he had received from Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, dated Matheran, 12th inst. It was as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—It was with satisfaction that I heard of your intention to call a meeting of the principal members amongst our co-religionists at your residence next Saturday, for the purpose of expressing the heartfelt sorrow which has been, as it were, universally experienced at the lamented death of the officiating Chief Justice the Hon. Mr. Norman, and also for denouncing the horrible deed which caused the death of the aforesaid gentleman—such a serious and execrable crime committed by a wretch who, unhappily, is said to be a Mahomedan. But I am only sorry that I am not able to be present at it. However, though unavoidably absent, allow me, through the medium of this letter, to say that I sincerely sympathize with this movement. In fact it was my intention to have called a meeting on my return from Matheran. I consider—and I am sure I am not alone in doing so—that no one can be a true Moslem who stains his hands with innocent blood, and that assassination is repugnant to the essence of Islamism. I hereby beg to express my entire concurrence with any resolutions that may be passed at the meeting. I hope it will be resolved at the meeting to address a letter of condolence, in respectful and befitting terms, to the bereaved widow of him, whose very last act was to promulgate measures for diffusing education amongst the Mahomedans."

Another letter in Oordoo from some other gentleman was also read.

It was then proposed by Mr. Mirza Fazloola Khan, the Persian Consul, and seconded by Mr. Soojavodin Tyabjee, "That this meeting deeply deplores the death of the late Chief Justice Norman by the hand of a cowardly assassin; and while condemning and abhorring that deed, it desires to express the deepest sorrow and sympathy for his bereaved family."

The resolution needed not to be put to vote, and was carried with perfect unanimity.

It was next proposed by Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and seconded by Mr. Hajee Ebrahim Jettakur, "That the fact of this meeting having been held, and the resolutions passed thereat, be conveyed to Mrs. Norman by a letter expressive of the sympathy and sorrow of all Mahomedans on this side of India; and that Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee be requested to carry this resolution into effect."

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey proposed, and Mr. Ally Mahomed Bhimjee seconded, "That the best thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee for the initiative he took in convening it, and for his trouble in connection with it."

Coffee and rose-water were then handed round, after which the meeting dispersed.

Reasons for Preferring Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—On the important question of the right kind of Cod Liver Oil to be administered, Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., many years one of the Physicians to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, and now Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board of Great Britain, in his well-known treatise on "Consumption," gives the following instructive information:—"The quality of the Oil should be regarded. We have been informed by a manufacturer of Cod Liver Oil, that probably not one-tenth of the Oil which is sold is altogether derived from the liver of the Cod Fish. Hence we think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

THE GAEKWAR'S DEWAN IN THE HIGH COURT.

A NEW PHASE OF THE BARODA JEWEL CASE.

On Friday and Saturday last, at the High Court, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the long-pending suit known as the "Baroda Jewel Case" presented a new phase,—the party now brought upon the scene being no less a person than Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, appeared for Hurrivulubdas Calliandas, the plaintiff. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for Rao Sahib Gopalrao Myral.

On the 30th September, on the motion of Mr. Anstey on behalf of the plaintiff, the Judge in Chambers ordered a rule *nisi* to issue, directing Gopalrao Myral to show cause why he should not give up to the sequestrators, appointed in the two suits filed by the plaintiff in this Court, the jewellery, pearls, and other property in his custody or power belonging to the defendant Ootumchund Manockchund; and it was further directed that this order be served upon Vishnoo Punt, the moonim of Gopalrao Myral at Bombay, and that a copy of it be sent by registered letter addressed to Gopalrao Myral at Baroda.

It is necessary to go back a few steps and take a glance at the main features of the case in order to understand the present application. This application arose out of the proceedings in two suits, Nos. 410 and 411 of 1868, filed in this Court by Hurrivulubdas Calliandas against Ootumchund Manokchund and four others. Both related to partnerships formed with the same intention and for the same purpose, namely, that of purchasing diamonds, jewels, &c., and selling them to the late Gaekwar of Baroda, who was at the time expected to purchase them on an extensive scale. These suits were brought by the plaintiff to get an account from the defendants of the partnership dealings and transactions. Plaintiff alleged that a considerable quantity of diamonds and jewels had been sold by defendants to the Gaekwar on account of the partnerships, for which they had not accounted, and that a considerable quantity remained in their hands unsold. He prayed that a receiver might be appointed in both suits to get in the outstandings of the partnerships, and to receive and sell the unsold diamonds, jewels, &c. The defendants, in their written statements, denied that the plaintiff was their partner in the above transactions, and stated that Kalliandas Kirparam, his father, was their real partner. They also denied that they had in their possession any diamonds or jewels belonging to the partnership, with the exception of a few jewels of trifling value. By an order of the 5th September 1868, the Chief Justice (then Mr. Justice Westropp) appointed Mr. Joseph Jefferson receiver in both suits. On the 1st February 1869, Mr. Justice Westropp made absolute an order for the attachment of the defendant Ootumchund for not making over to the receiver "all the property forming part of the subject-matter of the above suits and in the plaints in those suits mentioned, or either of them, which was in the hands, custody, possession, or power of the defendant Ootumchund, or of his servants or agents." Both causes came on for hearing before Chief Justice Couch in October 1869, and decrees were made in both, declaring plaintiff to have been a partner in both the partnerships; ordering accounts of the partnerships to be taken; and directing that the order for a receiver in both suits should be continued. On the 17th December 1869 a rule *nisi* for an attachment against four of the defendants was granted for contempt, in not obeying the order of the 5th September 1868; and in December 1870, on the application of the plaintiff, Chief Justice Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill made an order that an attachment should forthwith issue against the defendants Ootumchund, Ghellabhoy, and Toolseydas, who were ordered to pay the costs of the application, but the Court intimated that, in making the order, it did not direct its execution beyond British territory. In January 1871, on the application of Mr. Anstey, leave was granted to send a special bailiff to the railway station at Baroda, which is in British territory, to take into custody the persons of the three defendants abovementioned, whom, it was stated, the present Gaekwar was willing to hand over to British jurisdiction. These defendants were in February 1871 brought to Bombay, and, by order of the Court, were lodged in the Common Jail on the criminal side. Applications had since then been made for their release, but in each case unsuccessfully. In July last, Mr. Anstey moved before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent for a writ of sequestration against the defendants in contempt; and on the 27th July 1871, the Court ordered a writ of sequestration to issue, directed to Messrs. J. Jefferson, W. Adams, Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Kessowjee Jadowjee, to sequester the personal estate of the defendants Ootumchund Manokchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolsedas Kissondas, and the rents, issues, and profits of their immoveable estate until they should obey the order of the 5th September 1868 by making over to the receiver (Mr. J. Jefferson, one of the sequestrators,) all property forming part of the subject-matter of these suits, which was in their hands or of their agents or servants, and until the Court should make another order to the contrary. Pursuant to the above order, writs of sequestration have been issued against the three defendants in jail; and under this order, it was now sought to sequester the jewellery, pearls, and other property in the hands of Gopalrao Myral, as abovementioned.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of Gopalrao Myral, now appeared to show cause against the rule *nisi* issued on the 30th September, and commented on the affidavits, made on behalf of the plaintiff, on which the said rule was granted. Hurrivulubh in his affidavit said he was informed and believed that Ootumchund Manokchund, shortly before he was delivered into custody at the Baroda railway station, deposited with Gopalrao Myral, then and now a very wealthy and highly respected merchant and soucar or shroff of Baroda and Bombay, all his jewellery and pearls for safe custody; and that such jewellery and pearls were worth several lacs of rupees. He did not say by whom he was informed; and as to the said deposit for safe custody, it was denied not only by Gopalrao, but also by Colonel Barr. The affidavit then says—"At that time the said Gopalrao Myral was simply a merchant and shroff, though he has since become, and now is, the Dewan of His Highness the Gaekwar. He carried on business at Baroda under his own name, and at Bombay under the name of his late father Myral Bhaoo. He has, as I verily believe, no partner, but carries on his Bombay business by means of his moonim Vishnoo Punt. Gopalrao, shortly after the imprisonment of the three defendants, commenced to send orders to his Bombay firm to pay such sums of money as might be required by Ootumchund Manockchund either as a deposit in this Court or to myself for the settlement of my claim in those suits; and these orders have, so far as I know, never been withdrawn." This latter statement, Mr. Budroodin remarked, corroborated Gopalrao's, which showed that rupees four and a half lacs have been advanced by him. Not only had the order for payment not been withdrawn, but Gopalrao had advanced about five lacs of rupees on account of the defendants. It thus appeared on plaintiff's own showing that Gopalrao had been paying large sums of money to the defendants in Bombay. Kessowjee Jadowjee told plaintiff that he had received from Ootumchund Manokchund, through the firm of Myral Bhaoo, Rs. 85,000 by way of earnest, and that he was promised other sums to settle plaintiff's claim; and he afterwards told plaintiff that no further sums being paid, he had given back the Rs. 85,000. This was exactly true, and corroborated the statement of Vishnoo Punt in his affidavit. On the 28th August 1871, the plaintiff's attorneys sent to the Resident of Baroda, for his information, the order of sequestration, expressing the hope that "these documents will receive the same favourable consideration at the hands of His Highness the Gaekwar as was extended to the process for contempt of the High Court issued against the same defendants, and under which process they are still in custody." Hurrivulbh's affidavit further said that, as he was preparing to go to Baroda in connection with the execution of the writs of sequestration, one Jairamdas Khoosaldas called upon him and said that he should wait in Bombay, as the defendant Toolsedas would settle his claim by paying him in cash the next day. Upon this assurance he waited in Bombay, but the promised settlement was put off, and he (plaintiff) became aware that he had again been deceived by the defendants and that they had no intention of settling with him. This statement, Mr. Budroodin said, was perfectly immaterial to him. It was nothing to him whether the alleged settlement fell through owing to the fault of the defendant or anyone else; because it did not affect the claim of Gopalrao Myral to the jewels. The affidavit went on to say that, on the 5th September last, one Vithuldass Sobharam informed plaintiff that he had seen defendants in jail and had been told by defendant Ootumchund that there was no use in his (plaintiff's) going to Baroda, for he had deposited his goods with Gopalrao Myral as soucar; and that he had sent his men to Baroda to arrange with Gopalrao not to part with them without his (Ootumchund's) orders, so that neither plaintiff, nor the receiver, nor the sequestrators, would get any thing; but that he (Ootumchund) would settle plaintiff's claim in Bombay. Plaintiff thereupon told Vithuldas that he did not believe defendant's promises of settlement, but that should his attorneys give their personal assurance that his claim would be settled, he would postpone his journey to Baroda. No such assurance had as yet been given. This was, Mr. Budroodin said, a hearsay statement of the worst kind, made with the view of prejudicing the mind of the Court and leading it to infer that there was collusion between defendants and Gopalrao Myral; and it appeared the plaintiff himself had no faith in Ootumchund's statements. The affidavit proceeds to say—"On the 6th September, I left Bombay for Baroda, and on the 7th I waited on Colonel Barr, Her Majesty's Resident at Baroda, and told him that I had instructed my attorneys, Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, to send to him copies of the order of the 27th July last, and the writ of sequestration against the property of the defendant Ootumchund Manokchund for his information, and I requested him to cause the jewellery and pearls in the hands of Gopalrao Myral to be delivered to the sequestrators at the railway station at Baroda. The Resident asked me whether I had procured Ootumchund's authority for such delivery. I replied that such authority was not necessary, and I reminded him that even if it was, he had in fact obtained it, inasmuch as he had informed Mr. Jefferson, the receiver, by telegram and letter, that Ootumchund had directed that four and a half lacs of rupees should be deposited in this Court. The Resident thereupon searched for copies of the telegram and letter, but as he could not find any copy of the letter, I at once sent a telegram to Mr. Jefferson, requesting him to come to Baroda. Mr. Jefferson accordingly arrived at Baroda on the 10th September with the telegrams and letters he had received from the Resident. On the 11th September, Mr. Jefferson and I had an interview with Gopalrao Myral at the Residency at Baroda, in the presence of the Resident, and we requested Gopalrao Myral to deliver up the said jewellery and pearls, whereupon he said that they had been deposited with him as a "soucar" (using that word), and that the other soucars of Baroda would laugh at him should he part with that property without an authority from Ootumchund Manockchund; and he accordingly refused to give it up; and the same jewellery and pearls are, as I verily believe, still in the hands of the said Gopalrao Myral, soucar or shroff." Now, Mr. Budroodin remarked, he was instructed to deny positively that Gopalrao used the word "soucar" in the sense which was sought to be put upon it. Not only Gopalrao but also Colonel Barr denied that such an expression was used on the occasion. At the plaintiff's first interview with the Resident, Gopalrao was not present; the plaintiff did not touch the real question; and his affidavit showed, what indeed he (Mr. Budroodim) contended, that the sequestration writ could not be executed in Baroda. If at all, it could only be executed at the Baroda railway station, which was within British territory under an Act of the Legislature. As to the deposit of four and a half lacs of rupees, that statement only corroborated Vishnoo Punt. Plaintiff's statement as to the word "soucar" was contradicted both by Gopalrao and Colonel Barr; the expression was never used; and, besides, the interview was understood to be a private and confidential one. If the word had been used, it had been misinterpreted as to the intention. These were exaggerated statements in the affidavit, which could easily be shown to be true or false. Even assuming all the allegations in the affidavit of Hurrivulubh to be true, the Court could not make the rule absolute without strong additional grounds. Those allegations were of such an unimportant and exaggerated character that the Court could not make an order upon Gopalrao Myral, calling upon him to deliver up property worth several lacs of rupees. Plaintiff asked the Court too much. Even if Gopalrao had no political capacity, it could not be supposed that he advanced such large sums of money without sufficient security.

The Judge—Are not those the jewels in dispute?

Mr. Budroodin—What we say is that there are jewels with us, and that they belong to Ootumchund, Ghellabhoy, and Toolsidas, whereas plaintiff wants to make out that they belong to Ootumchund alone.

The Judge—But are they the jewels in dispute?

Mr. Budroodin—No, my Lord, they are not at all in dispute.

Mr. Anstey—I object to any intervenor presuming to decide such a matter. It has been already decided by a competent Court that they are.

The Judge—No doubt there are many jewels mentioned in the suits; but are they the jewels in dispute?

Mr. Budroodin—There is nothing on the face of the affidavits to shew that they are. We say they are the jewels of the three defendants.

The learned counsel went on to read the affidavit of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, in which are set out the telegrams and letters that passed between him and Colonel Barr. The Resident at first telegraphed to the receiver—"Ootamchund has asked that four and a half lacs be placed in deposit with the High Court. Is this to be done?" To which Mr. Jefferson replied—"Certainly; but I am the proper officer of the Court to receive the money, and it must be paid to me." Subsequently, Colonel Barr telegraphed—"Money will be paid to you if you send Ootumchund's authority." The authority was not given. Afterwards Mr. Jefferson went to Baroda, and he confirms the plaintiff's statements as to what occurred at the interview at the British Residency.

The Judge—As a matter of fact, His Highness the Gaekwar has given no assistance in this writ of sequestration.

Mr. Anstey said everything that was intimated by the Chief Justice was done down to the appointment of sequestrators; and the receivership order was faithfully complied with.

The Judge—That receivership order was not complied with.

Mr. Anstey said that was only because they did not know whether the jewels were in Damaun, or Bombay, or elsewhere. It was only lately they learned where they were.

Mr. Budroodin—That of course answers at once your Lordship's question as to whether the Gaekwar has given any assistance in the writ of sequestration.

The Judge—Then the jewels are the subject-matter of the suit, and there was a receiver.

Mr. Budroodin—There is nothing here about jewels, not a syllable. It is only about four and a half lacs of rupees.

The Judge—That was for a compromise.

Mr. Budroodin—Yes, that was for a compromise; but there is not a word about jewels here. The same story is repeated by Mr. Jefferson that is told by Hurrivullub, but neither of them mentions that it was a strictly private and confidential interview.

Mr. Anstey said Mr. Jefferson distinguished between the confidential portion of the conversation, which he had not given out, and the other portion that was by no means confidential, and that he (Mr. Budroodin) had no right to misrepresent him.

Mr. Budroodin—I am not misrepresenting him.

The Judge—I thought you said he has a lien on the jewels.

Mr. Budroodin said his client had a lien on them, and he also held them by order of the Gaekwar in his capacity as Dewan until further orders.

Mr. Anstey—He does not say so.

Mr. Budroodin—He does.

Mr. Anstey—He does not.

The Judge—Read from the affidavit what he says.

Mr. Budroodin said he was coming to that. The learned counsel then referred to other affidavits, which are only subsidiary, and one of which refers to the creature comforts enjoyed by the prisoners on the Civil side of the County Jail, in direct opposition to the orders of the Chief Justice. The learned counsel asked his Lordship to bear in mind that Gopalrao's position as Dewan at Baroda was such as not to admit of his coming to Bombay and making an affidavit, and secondly, that no time was allowed to take his evidence by commission. The learned counsel was instructed to say that Gopalrao would have had no objection to make an affidavit if time had been allowed. Mr. Budroodin then read the affidavit of Vishnoo Punt, the moonim of the Bombay firm of Rao Saheb Gopalrao, which was the only affidavit filed on his behalf.

AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE DEWAN.

Vishnoo Punt says in his affidavit:—

1. That the said Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral is a Hindoo resident of, and domiciled at, Baroda; is a rich banker and money lender to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and also to several merchants and bankers at Baroda, Bombay, and other places in the Bombay Presidency. 2. That Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral has been recently appointed, with the approval and sanction of the Bombay Government, Dewan (or prime minister) to His Highness the present Gaekwar of Baroda. 3. That I went to Baroda from Bombay on Saturday, the 7th inst., and returned to Bombay on the 9th inst. 4. That during my visit to Baroda I have made enquiries of Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral personally as to the alleged deposit with him of jewellery, pearls, and other property by the defendant Ootumchund Manockchund, and also as to the respective statements contained in the affidavit of the said plaintiff Harivulubdas Culliandas and in the affidavit of Mr. Jefferson; and from information I received from Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, and which information I believe to be true, I say as follows. 5. That shortly after the death of His Highness Khunderao Maharaj, the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the present Gaekwar, His Highness Mulharao, put the defendants Ootumchund Manockchund, Ghellabhai Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas under surveillance, and that the said defendants remained under such surveillance until they were delivered up at the Baroda railway station to the special bailiff appointed by this Honourable Court in the month of February last. 6. That His Highness the present Gaekwar Mulharao also attached, seized, and otherwise took possession of the property of the defendants Ootumchund Manockchund and Ghellabhai Hemchund, situate in Baroda, for various causes of a mixed character; and that such property consisted, among other things, of jewellery, pearls, and other precious articles, mentioned or referred to in the said affidavits of the plaintiff Harivullubdas Culliandas and Mr. Joseph Jefferson. 7. That the defendants Ootumchund Manockchund, Ghellabhai Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas, shortly before their delivery up at the Baroda railway station, as aforesaid, prayed to His Highness Gaekwar Mulharao for indulgence and assistance, whereupon His Highness delivered and deposited the aforesaid jewellery and precious articles to and with the said Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, who was then only acting as a banker and money-lender to his said Highness, and desired him to lend and advance to, and otherwise to assist, the said defendants to the extent of not more than Rs. 4,50,000 on the security of the said jewels; and his said Highness the Gaekwar also then instructed Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral not to part with the said jewels and precious articles, or any part thereof, to any of the defendants, or to their order, without his express order or permission, which Rao Saheb Gopalrao agreed to do. 8. That in pursuance of the said arrangement, and in accordance with the express order of His Highness Mulharao, Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral gave to the said defendants an order or letter of credit for Rs. 4,50,000 upon his Bombay firm, managed by this deponent. 9. That in pursuance of the said order or letter of credit, I, as moonim of the Bombay firm of Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, paid on the 8th day of March 1871 the sum of Rs. 5,000 on account of the said three defendants to one Jugjivundas Vundravundas, the moonim of the said defendant Ootumchund, and obtained from him a receipt in Guzerati. 10. That on the 23rd March 1871 I paid a further sum of Rs. 25,000 in part payment of the aforesaid order or letter of credit to one Jumnadas on account of the said three defendants, and obtained from him a receipt. 11. That on the 19th April 1871, I delivered, on account of the said three defendants, to the said Jugjivundas Vundravundas, the moonim of the said defendant Ootumchund Manockchund, 16 Government promissory notes for Rs. 85,000, and costing Rs. 99,423-13-1, which I had purchased by order, and on account, of the said three defendants, in part payment of the aforesaid order or letter of credit, and I obtained a receipt for the same in Guzerati. And I further say, that the said 16 Government promissory notes, which were endorsed by me in blank, have not been returned to me or to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, or to any one on his behalf, by the said three defendants, or by any one of them. And I further say, that on the 25th July 1871, I paid to the said Jugjivundas Vundravundas the sum of Rs. 3,20,000, on account of the said three defendants, and on account of the aforesaid order or letter of credit, in pursuance of an order drawn by the said three defendants, dated 26th June 1871. 12. That the aggregate amount of the abovementioned payments is Rs. 4,49,423-13-1, which said sum, together with interest at 6 per cent per annum, and premium at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent, is now due and owing from the said three defendants to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral at Baroda upon the security of the said jewellery and other precious articles so deposited with him by His Highness the Gaekwar; and Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral claims to retain the same until his said claim is paid and satisfied, and also until the order is given by His Highness the Gaekwar for the delivery thereof. 13. That besides the said sum of Rs. 4,49,423-13-1, other sums, amounting altogether to about Rs. 47,000, are due and owing to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral at Baroda in the respective accounts of Ootumchund Manockchund and Ghellabhai Hemchund, in the Baroda books of Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral; and for the same and interest thereon Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral also claims a lien upon the said jewellery and other precious articles so deposited with him as aforesaid. 14. That I am informed by the said Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that save as hereinbefore stated, the said three defendants have not deposited or given any jewels, pearls, or other property or articles with or to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral as a soucar, banker, money-lender, or otherwise, and that such jewels, pearls, and other property have not and did not come into his possession, except under the circumstances and in manner and through the intervention of His Highness the Gaekwar. 15. That I am informed by Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that on Monday, the 11th of September last, he called upon Colonel Barr, British Resident at Baroda, at the Residency, on business connected with the Gaekwar's affairs, and that the plaintiff, Harivullubdas Culliandas, and Mr. Jefferson had also attended there and wanted to have an interview with him with reference to the terms of the proposed compromise of these suits with the plaintiff by the defendants at Baroda, at the time when they were delivered up at the Baroda station in February last, but Gopalrao Myral refused to have any such interview or conversation with them, or any of them, whereupon both Mr. Jefferson and the plaintiff, in the presence of Colonel Barr, promised that the interview and conversation would be strictly private and confidential and would not be used in any judicial or other public proceedings; and upon the faith of the said promise, Gopalrao Myral had an interview with Mr. Jefferson and the plaintiff regarding the said proposed compromise, but that he, the said Gopalrao Myral, on the occasion of the said interview, never informed the said plaintiff or Mr. Jefferson to the effect that the said jewellery and pearls had been deposited with him as a soucar, and that the said statements as to what was stated by the said Gopalrao Myral at the said interview are not correct. 16. That I am informed by the said Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that he addressed and sent to Colonel Barr a letter regarding what really took place at the interview with the plaintiff and Mr. Jefferson on the 11th of September last at the Residency in his presence, and that he has received a reply from Colonel Barr. And I further say, that I had no time to get the copy of the letter addressed by Gopalaro Myral to Colonel Barr translated. 17. I further say that I am informed by Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that the term or expression "soucar," alleged to have been used by Gopalrao Myral with respect to the deposit with him of the jewellery and other precious articles, was either not used by him at all at such interview, or if used, was so used by him with reference to matters and things quite different and distinct from such deposit, and that the interpretation sought to be placed upon the alleged use of such term or expression is certainly false and incorrect and contrary to the facts as well as the intention and meaning of Gopalrao Myral. 18. That I lastly submit that the sequestrators appointed in these suits have no authority or power to execute the writ of sequestration out of Bombay; and I also submit that Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, who is residing at Baroda, is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court in matters connected with the alleged deposit with him at Baroda of jewels, pearls, and other property by the defendants, or any of them, inasmuch as the same does not relate to any business or trade carried on by the Bombay branch firm of Gopalrao Myral through me as his moonim.

Mr. Budroodin went on to say that here, therefore, the Court had the distinct assertion that those jewels were seized by the present Gaekwar; and this statement is not contradicted. Vishnoo Punt swears to a matter that is known to all at Baroda; it was not denied, and it supported his client's case. And Gopalrao was told not to part with the said jewels without the Gaekwar's further order. This statement, Mr. Budroodin remarked emphatically, had not been contradicted or impeached by any affidavit.

Mr. Anstey—I beg your pardon, it is contradicted on your own affidavit.

Mr. Budroodin—I say it is not contradicted on any affidavit made on behalf of the plaintiff. It is a matter of notoriety; and, if not true, can be easily, though it has not been, contradicted. Then the statement of Gopalrao as to what occurred at the interview in relation to the word "soucar" was corroborated by a letter received from Colonel Barr.

Mr. Anstey—It is not the affidavit of Gopalrao Myral. I must object to these constant misstatements—these interlocutory remarks.

Mr. Budroodin—They are not misstatements, and I must object to my learned friend interrupting my observations to the Court. He will have ample time to make his own remarks upon them.

Mr. Anstey—And if they are misstatements, I must interrupt.

The Judge said it was usual for counsel to interpose when he believed anything was misstated; but these affidavits were ambiguous, and the better course would be to let counsel make each his own comments on them.

Mr. Budroodin then read Gopalrao's letter to Colonel Barr, of which there was no official translation. Colonel Barr's reply to it was as follows:—

"My dear Gopalrao Myral,—In reply to your letter of 7th October, instant, I have to inform you that what you state with regard to the nature of the interview which took place on the 11th September before me—Mr. Jefferson and Hurrivulbdas being present—is strictly correct. It was a private interview, and both Mr. Jefferson and Hurrivulubdas declared most emphatically that what might then pass or be said would not be quoted publicly in any way. The interview was held with the view of effecting, if possible, an amicable settlement of the claims of Hurrivulubdas against Ootumchund through your good offices. The jewels deposited with you by Ootumchund were not so deposited with you as a soucar, nor at the interview did I ever hear you say they had been.—Your friend,

"Residency, 9th October." "J. T. Barr.

Mr. Budroodin proceeded to remark that the statements of Gopalrao, through his moonim, were now fully corroborated by Colonel Barr. If the jewels had been deposited with him as a soucar, that would be a different thing; but they came into his possession as Dewan. (The learned counsel then commented upon a joint affidavit in reply made by Mr. Jefferson and Hurrivulubdas, but to this affidavit, unfortunately, we have been denied access.) There was not a word in these affidavits, Mr. Budroodin said, denying that these large payments were made, or that these jewels were deposited with Gopalrao through the intervention of the Gaekwar. It was evident this Court had no jurisdiction in a matter which occurred wholly at Baroda. Colonel Barr told Mr. Jefferson distinctly that he must not dream of ever being able to execute the writs of sequestration in Baroda; and yet the Court was here asked to set aside the orders given by the Gaekwar to his own Dewan in his official capacity, and to call upon Gopalrao to give up the jewels in the face of those orders to the contrary. It would be the duty of Gopalrao to protect the territorial rights of the Gaekwar, if necessary. Then, even if the property came into Gopalrao's possession, and no moneys were advanced, still by Hindoo law he would be entitled to the property. In support of this argument, Mr. Budroodin cited Colebrooke's Digest of Hindoo Law, pp. 16 and 232. Then, again, no final decree had been made in the case, no amount had been ascertained that was due from defendants to plaintiff. It was not a suit against Gopalrao Myral; but it was an application for a sort of attachment before judgment. This Court had no power to attach property outside its jurisdiction. The authority of the sequestrators was confined to the limits of Bombay, and could not go beyond. Unless this was a final decree it could not be enforced in a summary way, much less could it be enforced in a foreign territory. If the statement of Gopalrao was true that he came into possession of the property through the sovereign act of the Gaekwar, this Court had no jurisdiction to interfere. He had a lien on the property to the extent of five lacs of rupees, and unless the sequestrators were in a position to satisfy the claim, they could not call upon Gopalrao to give up possession. In the next place, the jewels came into his possession through the sovereign act of the Gaekwar, and this Court could not interfere. Then, again, the Court had no jurisdiction in a matter which occurred wholly at Baroda. And even if it had jurisdiction, there was no personal service upon Gopalrao, as was necessary in the service of process of contempt. On these grounds, in support of each of which he cited a number of authorities, Mr. Budroodin asked the Court to dismiss the application.

Mr. Anstey, in support of the rule, addressed the Court at very great length. A more thoroughly misstated case upon affidavits he never heard stated by counsel in a Court. He attempted to check the career of misrepresentation, but even then he found it difficult to get out of the mass of misstatements he had heard. There seemed to be an utter confusion of ideas somewhere, or else, Mr. Anstey said, his brains had gone a woolgathering. In the first place, the learned counsel complained of the pernicious practice which has arisen in this unhappy place, Bombay, among native practitioners and their men, of trying to throw dust into the eyes of the Court by serving affidavits and other documents at the last moment, so as to deprive the opposite party of the right of replying to them in time. This trick, this puerile practice, had been followed here. Referring to the affidavits made by Hurrivullub and Mr. Jefferson, the learned counsel made exhaustive comments according to his view of the entire case, which the pressure upon our space precludes us from giving in detail. To understand what the word "property," as mentioned in the proceedings, meant, it was necessary to go to the receivership order. The learned counsel then made a remark as to what he called the "pretended honesty" of the other side.

Mr. Budroodin—I object to this expression being used. It could only apply to me as counsel.

Mr. Anstey—I simply apply it to those who instructed you. How can it apply to counsel? I persist in the remark that the defence is dishonest from beginning to end.

The Judge said it was usual for counsel to remark on the nature of the instructions furnished by the other side.

Mr. Budroodin—I object to the expression being applied to me.

The Judge—It is not applied to you.

Mr. Anstey proceeded to argue that the identity of the jewels had never been denied. Gopalrao's moonim admitted the jewels were the same, but he did not know under what conditions they were deposited. As to the service of the process upon Gopalrao, the learned counsel remarked that the packet had probably, under instructions sent from Bombay by Vishnu Punt, been read by Gopalrao, resealed, and sent back to Bombay as unserved. And as to the letter of Colonel Barr, it was equally probable that every thing pertinent to the subject had been concealed from the inexperienced, but brave soldier, and it was, therefore, that he echoed the contents of Gopalrao's letter to him. It was also remarked that Mr. Jefferson and Hurrivullabh had purposely withheld the confidential part of the conversation; or else a most damaging confession of Gopalrao would have been placed before the Court. What the Court had here was a complete case of collusion between the parties, with the exception of Colonel Barr. Everything in connection with the previous proceedings of the case was well-known at Baroda, where once the recusant parties had beaten the drum of victory. Reviewing the circumstances connected with the alleged advance of monies to the defendants, the learned counsel said they betrayed nothing less than a conglomeration of iniquities. The whole case of the defendants appeared to him to be a myth, a fiction. There was no evidence that a single pie or an anna had been advanced on the letter of credit; and as to the genuineness of the document itself there was no more than hearsay evidence. There was nothing to show whether or not the jewels ever left Baroda. Citing several authorities, Mr. Anstey shewed that a sovereign who chooses to trade in the territories of another sovereign becomes liable to the law; and these authorities must completely dispose of the difficulty with which Mr. Budroodin had sought to alarm his Lordship.

The Judge said he had a difficulty as to these two points;—first, that the property never left Baroda; and second, had the Court jurisdiction over this sovereign prince?

Mr. Anstey next argued that the cases cited by Mr. Budroodin as to the Hindoo law had nothing to do with this matter. The next important point was that the Baroda Court had refused to interfere in this matter; they said it is a Bombay case. The Baroda Durbar declined its jurisdiction and had decided not to interfere in the case. Mr. Anstey regretted the delicacy and high sense of honour which prevented Mr. Jefferson from revealing what really occurred at the interview, or else the case would have appeared a very simple one to deal with. The learned counsel, after commenting at further length upon the affidavits and upon what he called the deplorable incapacity of Colonel Barr in writing that letter to Gopalrao, given above, and after citing authorities in opposition to those cited by Mr. Budroodin, laid down the propositions which he wished to press upon the consideration of the Court. First of all was the grand doctrine, that the writ of sequestration entitles the holders of it or the receiver appointed by them to reach property in the hands of third persons; and that the Court would afterwards require the third party to prove his claim. Secondly, that Mr. Jefferson himself said these were the jewels in the suit; and that when the question of a receiver was raised, the defendants laid down their arms and consented to the receiver named being appointed. Thirdly, that ever since the institution of the suit and ever since the order for a receiver was made, and since the applications made against the defendants in jail, it was sworn by their agents and servants that the jewels were within the jurisdiction. It was well known that the persons to whom the jewels belonged were in Bombay. Under these circumstances, what did it matter where the jewels were? They had made the strongest case of a Bombay domicile of Gopalrao—at least it could not be denied that he had a Bombay domicile. If this application was refused, the learned counsel could not conceive a greater calamity to justice and a greater humiliation to the Court than would thereby be caused. The High Court might then at once abdicate its functions. His application was nominally for the plaintiff; but it was really on behalf of the sequestrators and the receiver. They only asked that the Court, which had hitherto withstood the contempt and contumeliousness of the three Sybarites, who were now feasting in the County Jail against all its rules and regulations, would not allow them to triumph over its authority.

The Court took time to consider its judgment.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ODESSA AND CHINA.

The steamer sent at the beginning of this year from Odessa to China returned some time ago with 900 tons of tea. The Russian Steam Navigation and Commerce Company gave a dinner to celebrate the success of this first attempt to open direct communication between Odessa and China. It will be difficult to make the success complete, owing to the present absence of anything that could serve as a return cargo from Russia to China.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

As regards the question of carrying the matter of the Bank's failure into Court, the primary consideration is, will we gain anything by it? We have read the evidence given before Sir Charles Jackson's Commission, and although we cannot acquit the directors of recklessness in lending money on landed property in contravention of the Bank's Charter, in which category we may also class the Bank's shares, and making advances on personal property, jewelry, &c., before its value was ascertained, the time in which this reckless business was done should not be lost sight of. There is no evidence of direct corruption on the part of the directors, and therefore they cannot be tried criminally, and if they are claimed upon civilly, the chances are that the Court will make some allowance for errors of judgment at a time when not only the people themselves but even Government lent its countenance to the mania that had seized all classes. We now come to the consideration of the responsibility which should fall on the Government. Whether as a shareholder or depositor, we say unhesitatingly, that Government is no more responsible than any other shareholder or depositor; and there we would stop and not utter another expression, had the Government of Bombay, in spite of the repeated warnings of the Supreme Government, not taken a conspicuous part in encouraging the craving for money that raged rampant in Bombay in 1864-65. Having led the way however, having also by the example and presence of its ex-officio directors given countenance to the speculation then raging, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the Government of Bombay is liable for all the losses sustained by the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and the sooner the Government meets these liabilities and sets itself straight with its creditors, the sooner will it have the power of saying that it has acted equitably by all men!—*Delhi Gazette,* Oct. 12.

GOVERNMENT DECISION ON THE OUTBREAK IN THE BAREILLY JAIL.

Judicial (Criminal) Department.

In the course of a despatch, dated Nynee Tal, 5th October 1871, we find the following:—

In his letter of 24th August, Dr. Eades states his reasons for depriving the prisoners of their Brahmininical threads; 1st, that the European officials of the jail had brought to his notice that since Dr. Tomkyn's departure the wearing of Brahminical strings had considerably increased; 2nd, that no Hindoo warder or guard ventured to report any Hindoo wearing such string for breaches of discipline. Looking on the strings as articles of wearing apparel, and holding that no marks of caste but those specified in the jail rules should be retained, he after two days' consideration directed their removal. When the prisoners refused their food he had them paraded and flogged one of the cooks, after which the recusants ate their food.

The Commission state that this account is correct, excepting in three points:—

First.—Dr. Eades, in speaking of the increase of "Brahminical threads" even among low castes, is supposed to have confounded them with strings worn by all classes to support a part of their dress.

Second—He gives the impression that Brahminical threads had been removed habitually under his predecessor's administration from the prisoners on their admission to jail. This is quite opposed to fact. The *Juneo* never before was removed from any prisoner.

Third—Three prisoners were flogged and not one only.

In these conclusions the Lieutenant-Governor concurs.

The judgment of the Commission is as follows:—

"Dismissing for the present the question whether the standing rules empowered the Superintendent to issue such an order, we are unanimous in considering it illjudged, and likely to have caused the worst results. The Superintendent must have known, or at least was in a position to easily ascertain that no Brahminical thread had ever been taken from a prisoner, or that such an act had ever been resorted to even as a punitive measure. He could scarcely have considered the irregularity reported by Mr. Brown as a serious breach of discipline. He could not have been ignorant of the importance which Hindoos attach to their threads. Indeed ignorance on such a point would *prima facie* prove the unfitness of the officer for such a post. Under these circumstances, even had the law empowered him, the issue of such an order without even consulting any authority of any sort, local or departmental, appears to us a most grave error, and an act which endangered the safety of the whole jail.

"The sections of the Jail Manual quoted by Dr. Eades do not, however, in our opinion, in any way confer on him the powers claimed by him. It appears almost childish to argue that the Brahminical thread is part of the wearing apparel, or that the absence of any special rule for its retention is tantamount to an order for its removal. It is a part of the wearer's existence. Its removal is ex-communication.

"We are therefore of opinion that Dr. Eades showed want of thought, judgment, almost of common sense, joined to a self-confidence which prevented his enquiring into the past, or consulting with others on the present."

The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in this opinion. The reasoning of Dr. Eades that the threads formed part of the prisoners' dress, is puerile, and betrays a singular deficiency of common sense. Still more strange, in a medical officer of five years' standing, and one who had been already for a considerable period in charge of a District Jail, is the ignorance of the habits and usages of the Hindoo race.

* * * * * * *

His (Dr. Eade's) services will be at once replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with an intimation to the above effect. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that what has occurred will not interfere with the professional advancement of Dr. Eades, as he has uniformly discharged his medical duties to the satisfaction of the Government.

The thanks of His Honor are due to Mr. Colvin, Dr. Tomkyns, and Colonel Tyrwhitt, for the searching enquiry and full report of the circumstances, and for the well-considered and sound conclusions in which the Government has been able so fully to concur.

THE MUHAMMADAN LAW.

To the Editor of the "Englishman."

Sir,—We are extremely sorry to mark the mistaken and yet the most malicious notion respecting the probable motive of the assassin that has already taken a firm root in the bosom of a section of the Indian public, which is miserably strange to Muhammadan faith and its pure doctrines. It is generally believed that Muhammadan faith inculcates murder and bloodshed of the innocent, and promises the safe possession of a happy seat in paradise to any Muhammadan who can kill an unbeliever. We are grieved to see that even persons who have otherwise the reputation of possessing sound understanding are persuaded to cherish such absurdities. Whatever motive might have induced the wretched ruffian to commit the foul deed, we pretend neither to divine nor to discover. But we strongly hold religion free from all blame and clear from all stain. We assert in loud voice, even in defying tone, that so pure, so noble, so exalted a thing cannot have any sympathy with so foul, so wicked, so mean a deed as the assassination of a courteous, generous, and upright gentleman as our late lamented Chief Justice, Mr. John Paxton Norman was.

Zainud din Hassan Ahmad.

MEETING OF MUHAMMADAN GENTLEMEN.

A large meeting of the Muhammadan gentlemen of Calcutta and the suburbs was held at the residence of Moonshi Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor, on Friday night, for the purpose of taking steps to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Chief Justice, Mr. Norman. The Chairman informed the meeting that similar meetings had already been held in Bhaugulpore, Chapras, and at the Calcutta Literary Society, and that others would probably be held at Patna and Buxar. He then adverted to what he had spoken at the previous meeting on the 1st October 1871, and said that his Majesty the ex-King of Oudh would send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Norman, through himself, and suggested that this meeting should follow the example. Dr. Tamiz Khan, Khan Bahadoor, proposed that the deep sorrow of the meeting at the lamentable assassination of the deceased and its abhorrence of the foul crime of which the assassin has been guilty, be placed on record. Moulvi Nanah Jan, the Native Assistant Secretary to the Foreign Department, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Moulvi Abdool Jabbar, Head Translator, High Court, then moved that subscriptions be raised for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the lamented deceased. Moulvi Din Muhammad seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The sum subscribed on the spot amounted to Rs. 1,123. The President suggested that the sums after collection may be employed either in establishing a public inn for poor strangers, or in erecting an orphan asylum.

ABDOOLAH THE ASSASSIN.

We are very glad to see from a *Gazette Extraordinary,* issued by the Bengal Government yesterday evening, that ten thousand rupees reward will be given to any person furnishing to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, information leading to the discovery of any person or persons who may have instigated or abetted the murder of the late Chief Justice Norman. Any person affording any useful information in connection with this case will be liberally rewarded.

The following description of the murderer is again published:—

"Supposed name, Moulvie Abdoolah Wilaytee; height, 5 feet 6 inches; age, about 40; figure, thickset and muscular; features, prominent; complexion, neither very dark nor very fair; face, slightly pitted with small-pox; eyes, small; forehead, remarkably low and receding; hair, black and close cut; beard, clipped; chest, legs and arms below elbows covered with hair; knows Hindoostanee, Pushtoo, and a little Arabic; appears to be a native of Peshawur, or the country in the neighbourhood; has frequented the Soondriputty or Nacoda Musjid in the Chitpore Road for the past two years."

A photograph of the man can be seen at any of the police stations in town or suburbs, or at the Police Office at Lall Bazaar, Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT TANJORE.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Tanjore by the afternoon train on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Lady Napier, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, Chief Secretary to Government, Colonel Fordyce, Private Secretary, Colonel Napier Campbell, the Rev. A. R. Symonds, domestic chaplain, Dr. Furnell, medical attendant, and Captain the Hon. J. Napier, A.D.C. At Tanjore His Excellency was met by nearly all the English residents and most of the chief native officials. There were also present two of the Princes of Tanjore, glittering with jewels and gold. The decorations all the Tanjore station were excellent, as indeed the G. S. I. Railway decorations always are. Most of the people who had come from very great distances to see the Governor, expressed themselves sadly disappointed at not having been able to catch a sight of His Excellency. The natives certainly had good reason to complain of the Collector's order, for the police were so particular in carrying out the letter of the law, that even passengers by the train to Negapatam were refused admittance into the compound, and consequently could not purchase tickets by that day's train, their only consolation being in the thought of the morrow. His Excellency did not appear in his usual health, and doubtless his illness at Salem and the fatigue of a long journey by train, told a good deal upon his constitution.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Camp of Exercise.—Referring to the coming Camp of Exercise, the *Indian Public Opinion* says—"There appears to be nothing in General Orders to prevent commissioned officers entering the lists with their men."

The Camp of Instruction.—The *Pioneer* suggests that when the proposal of a camp for Bombay and one for Madras comes before the Supreme Government, instead of giving them each a separate camp, which would necessarily be on a very attenuated scale, a joint camp should be formed, wherein the troops of the two presidencies should form the attacking and defending force respectively, and a Bengal umpire should decide upon their comparative merits.

Volunteering in the North-West.—The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow having heard that many Europeans in that station would be glad to combine to form a Volunteer Corps, has called a meeting to discuss the question, at the Chutter Munzil, on the 17th instant.

The Cultivation of Cinchona.—Up to the quarter ending 30th ultimo, the Darjeeling Cinchona Association had planted out 1,320,858 plants, covering more than 1,085 acres, and it still has 310,000 plants in its nurseries.

We regret to hear that orders have been issued for the suspension of Captain Nicholetts, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Mooltan, pending enquiry into certain charges made against him in a petition signed by a number of inhabitants of the Mooltan Sudder Bazaar. Further particulars of the case will be published in next issue.—*Indian Public Opinion,* Oct. 10.

Sudden Death in Calcutta.—Mr. John M'Donald, superintendent of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Printing Department, while at Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.'s office, taking out his passage on Wednesday for a trip to Rangoon, suddenly fell down and expired. He had been in bad health for some little time previous. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause of death.

Politics in Ootacamund.—It may have been imagined that two newspapers in a place with scarcely two hundred and fifty permanent residents were one too many. This has been felt by the proprietors of the *South of India Observer* and the *Neilgherry Excelsior,* and an agreement to amalgamate has been mutually arrived at. The publication of the *Neilgherry Excelsior* as a separate journal will cease with the issue of the 31st instant, after which it will be incorporated with the *South of India Observer.*"—*Neilgherry Excelsior,* Oct. 10.

The Suicide at Simla.—A *post mortem* examination of Mr. Kennedy's body, and an enquiry into the circumstances of his death, have been made at Simla. The verdict was that the deceased destroyed himself in a fit of delirium tremens. It is said that the inquiry was hurried and has been strongly commented on by high authority, and that a further investigation will probably take place.

The Death-rate in Calcutta.—The official report of deaths in Calcutta for the week ended the 7th October shows that there were 13 deaths amongst the Europeans, 166 amongst the Hindus, 67 amongst the Mahommedans, and 1 amongst the Chinese. Twenty-eight deaths are returned under the head of cholera.

The Soiree held last night (Tuesday) at the Seven Tanks Villa to welcome the three native Civilians, was attended by upwards of three hundred persons representing all classes of the community. The only gentlemen who rendered themselves conspicuous by their absence were the worthy magnates of the pretentious Association of Raneemoody Gully. Of course, such of the Zemindars as are independent-minded and above cliquism, were present on the occasion. There was a native concert in attendance and also a brilliant display of chemical experiments. The native Civilians, who were cordially received, rendered themselves agreeable to all by the geniality of their manners. An excellent song composed in their honour was sung on the occasion.—*Indian Mirror.*

Very Sensible Indeed.—The *Indian Mirror* of Wednesday has the following:—"We thank Raja Kali Krishna Bahadur and brothers for kindly inviting us to Durga Puja Nautches at their house. It may be ungracious to refuse a polite invitation, especially when it comes unexpectedly from a high quarter where we cannot claim the honour of personal acquaintance. But we must thankfully decline the favour. We object to Durga Puja, and we object to nautches. The worship of Durga is idolatry, and we cannot as Brahmos attend puja. Nautch in India means, if we are correctly informed, the dance of prostitutes and harlots, and we hold it to be extremely immoral; our better nature would not allow us to be present on such an occasion. Even at the risk of being ridiculed and scoffed at as Puritans, fanatics, or boors, we have ventured to give out our honest convictions, and state the wherefore of our non-compliance with a royal invitation. We do not mean to be harsh when we say that we should very much like to see both Durga Puja and nautches abolished."

The *Urdú Akhbár,* publishes the opinion of Syud Fazl Husain, a celebrated astronomer at Rampore, with regard to the fiery comet whose effects are predicted by astronomers to be fatal to the world. The Syud assures us that the astronomers have in vain alarmed mankind by the prediction, and lays down an astronomical table showing that a fiery shooting-meteor has left the ethereal region, and will descend to some ocean or mountain springs in October, 1872, and will have the effect of making the water on which it descends lukewarm. In other words, the meteor will affect the inhabitants of water rather than of earth. The Syud is prepared to answer all further inquiries about the meteor.

Madras Mortuary Register.—The official return for the week ending the 6th October shows the total number of deaths in Madras to be 2,258, being 4 less than the average of the corresponding weeks in the past ten years. There were 17 deaths from cholera, the mean of ten previous years being 40. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 41, the mean of ten years being 44. The mortality from fevers was 43, the mean of ten years being 43. The casualties are thus classified:—Europeans 3; East Indians 5; Mahomedans 33; and Hindoos 217.

Surgeon Major J. P. Brougham, M.D., so long well known in Calcutta, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum from the 1st instant.

Illicit Emigration at Karikal.—We are glad to learn from a correspondent at Negapatam that the Madras Government have at last—on the strong representations of the British Consular Agent at Karikal—determined to put a stop to the iniquitous illicit "emigration" that has so long carried on with impunity at Karikal between the Lubbays of that town and their congenial employers in the Straits Settlements.—*Madras Times.*

The Weather in Tanjore.—The weather down south—in some parts of the Tanjore district, for instance—has decidedly "set" wet; and Lord Napier will have an unpleasantly damp time of it if he carries out his threat with regard to Karikal and Tranquebar. The monsoon is positively asserted to have commenced in both those two towns, and the weather is said to resemble the uncertain sunshine of an April day. There are ominous whispers, too, of prevalent serious sickness—which, however, we trust, are only rumours.—*Ibid.*

Fever in Delhi.—A vernacular paper states that fever is so prevalent in Delhi that there is scarcely any house in the city in which some persons do not suffer from the disease, and scarcely any physician's sitting-room which is not filled with patients at all times of the day. The paper adds that fever is very dangerous in these days, and that a large number of people have fallen victims to it.

Dacoity.—The other day a body of 250 Meenas, dacoits, made an inroad on the Meywar State, and taking to the hills, began to make free with the property of every one round them. Two companies of the Bhil Corps, and 600 troops from Oodeypur went after them, and the dacoits, finding the country too hot, broke into small parties and disappeared. Three of them were killed, but none captured.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OURSELVES AND LORD NAPIER.

(*Athenæum and Daily News*, Oct. 12.)

THE following letter was sent to us late yesterday, and, as we had to give it at once to the printers, we have had little time for considering its contents. If we should have allowed any error to creep into it, we shall be happy to republish it to-morrow:—

HIGH COURT HOUSE, MADRAS,
11th October 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We have been instructed by His Excellency Lord Napier to call upon you to publish in your newspaper, within three days from the date hereof, a full and ample retractation of, and apology for, the defamatory statements made against His Lordship in the leading articles which appeared in your issues of Friday the 29th September last, and Monday the 2nd of October, instant; such retractation and apology having been first submitted to and approved of by His Lordship's counsel, Mr. J. D. Mayne.

The statements more particularly complained of, and the truth of which His Lordship wholly denies, are those in which it is alleged that His Excellency the Governor had broken the confidence which had been placed in him by General McCleverty, and had also infringed his duty as a gentleman in making irregular use of documents communicated to him in confidence, not in official but private confidence.

We are further instructed to inform you, that unless the retractation and apology above called for be published in your newspaper within three days from the date of this notice, we shall upon the re-opening of the High Court file a civil suit on behalf of His Lordship against the proprietors of the *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* to recover the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the damages sustained by Lord Napier by reason of the publication by your newspaper of the defamatory articles above complained of.—We have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

PRICHARD & BARCLAY.

In answer to this letter we must quote the words of General McCleverty on which we based our comments, and which are as follow:—"The President, Lord Napier, asked to see privately the report of the Commanding Officer. I directed the Adjutant General to forward it to His Lordship's Military Secretary, I believe privately; this was done the same day, but a mistake was made in the Adjutant General's Office in sending it as a confidential official letter, instead of private, as intended. The report was sent in circulation with a minute by His Lordship. The other two members noted that it was an irregular mode of circulation, that it should be sent through the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and I added that it was not intended, in that shape, to be circulated, but only for the private perusal of His Lordship at his request. Lord Napier then returned Colonel Cholmeley's report on the evening of the 15th, or morning of the 16th, with a note, stating that the heading of the Adjutant General's letter had misled him, and that he had torn up his minute and those of the other Members of Council." In remarking on these words we said—"Strong language has no charms for us, and there may be something in Lord Napier's minutes on the subject, which minutes we have not seen, that might tend to show His Lordship's motives; but, if we are to conclude the Whys from the Whats of the Dukes of Cambridge and Argyll and of General McCleverty, what we have said does not, at any rate, exceed what duty compels us to say."

This is the first time which we have had an opportunity of publishing Lord Napier's denial of the truth of what we considered a fair and legitimate inference from the uncontradicted statements of General McCleverty. We publish the contradiction as we published the original statements, as a public duty, as a step towards the complete elucidation of the truth and equitable apportionment of blame without any reference to consequences.

The following is the reply sent to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay by the Proprietors of the *Athenæum*:—

"ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS" OFFICE,
Madras, 11th October 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter to the editor of the *Athenæum and Daily News* of this day's date, and am desired to reply to the same.

The editor will lose no time in giving publicity to Lord Napier's denial, as it is contained in your letter under acknowledgment.

As to the retractation the editor is called upon to make, I am desired to say that he does not at present see what there is to be retracted, but if you will be good enough to state what is required by His Lordship and his counsel, Mr. J. D. Mayne, it will be considered, and if the editor can, as an honest public journalist, publish it he will be happy to do so, with such an apology as the nature of the case may demand.

I am further desired to state that with the view of giving His Lordship's denial, such as it is, the earliest publicity, your letter and a copy of this reply will be inserted in our paper of to-morrow.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. H. CLARKE, Secretary,
Madras Advertising and Printing Company (Limited.)

(*Athenæum and Daily News*, Oct. 13.)

THE Secretary to the Proprietors of the *Athenæum*, received yesterday the following reply to his letter which we published in our issue of yesterday:—

HIGH COURT HOUSE, MADRAS,
12th October, 1871.

To A. H. CLARK, ESQ.,
Secretary,
Madras Advertising and Printing Co. (Limited.)

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to us of yesterday's date, written in answer to our letter of the same date to the editor of the *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*, and in reply to inform you, that as it is the *Athenæum and Daily News* which has committed the injury complained of, it is for that paper to offer the necessary reparation, and that Lord Napier and his advisers simply reserve to themselves the right of deciding whether the reparation offered is sufficient.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

PRICHARD & BARCLAY.

(*Madras Mail*, Oct. 12.)

Most of our readers are, in all probability, unacquainted with the criticisms that were offered by our contemporary, the *Athenæum and Daily News*, upon Lord Napier's action in the 19th M. N. I. business, as described by General McCleverty; but they are in possession, as we reprinted them, of the General's letter to the Horse Guards, the Horse Guards' letter to the India Office, and the India Office's letter to the Madras Government, in connection with that lamentable affair. The source from whence our contemporary obtained these documents, the publication of which the local Government naturally did not desire, is unknown to us; but the assumption by the Government is, that they were obtained by surreptitious means from some *employés* in the Government Printing Office; and, after a long and profitless investigation, conducted by the Acting Commissioner of Police, a reward of Rs. 500 has, we hear, been offered, for the discovery of the person who, it is alleged, has committed the breach of confidence that has caused the Government much vexation. The documents were of great journalistic value, and we are glad that they were not offered to us, for we can hardly credit the existence of such editorial purity as would allow such a *bonne bouche* to be proffered in vain. The members of the Government, in their private capacity, will readily admit, that it is the paramount duty of a journalist to obtain news of public interest; and we think that they will, in their official capacity, also admit, that the Madras journals are very rarely indeed chargeable, by inference even, with obtaining news by any other than strictly honourable means. Were the Government, consequent on the offence, of the *Athenæum*, which has yet to be proved, to declare war against the Press, we cannot but imagine that in the long run, the step would be exceedingly regretted, as involving the necessity for police and other guards over despatch boxes that are not now necessary. But the Press, though once in five years or so, it may be suspected, with some, or with little reason, of having tripped, is not anxious for the interruption of that fairly friendly understanding, that has existed these ten years, or more; and the Government are not altogether wise in jeopardising the continuance of the existing *entente cordiale*, as in so doing, they exhibit a sensitiveness, that suggests the thought that it might be a good thing for the public interests if uncomplimentary, as well as complimentary despatches from the India Office were made public. The *prestige* of a Government may at first be compromised a little, by the former description of despatches being published; but the Government in India, knowing the full consequences of errors of judgment, or of policy, would be increasingly anxious to avoid blunders; the Government in England would modify its present haughty tone, when communicating a rebuke, and would be less inclined to feel that such rebuke was necessary; and the public, in both India and England, would be deterred from hasty generalisations and immature judgments, that are almost unavoidable under the present uncommunicative system.

We can hardly hope that this course of action will improve His Lordship's position with the public. What would be thought in England of Mr. Gladstone, were he to threaten the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Spectator*, the *Saturday Review*, or *Times*, with an action for £500, for the defamation that has, beyond a doubt, appeared in those papers regarding his late speech at Whitby? The *Athenæum*, arguing from the documents, which under similar temptation we imagine every English journalist would have published, satisfies itself that Lord Napier acted in an ungentlemanly manner towards General McCleverty. This is a mere matter of opinion, its importance depends much on the vantage ground possessed by the critic who describes what is, and what is not, gentlemanly conduct; and as no other journal has taken a similar view of the matter in dispute, it is presumable that the weight of opinion is not with the *Athenæum*. It seemed to us that the gentlemanliness of His Lordship's action, was quite foreign to the question at issue. Be this as it may, if a peer need feel very keenly a solitary expression of opinion, that in one matter he did not act like a gentleman, it would have been wiser had His Lordship refrained from assuming an attitude towards the Press that would cover statesmen in England with lasting ridicule. It may indicate that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is a man who, like his neighbours, lets his angry passions rise at times; it may prove that his philosophic disposition has not yet been thoroughly tempered by the strong light that beats around a viceregal throne; but is this any advantage to any one? It is absurd to say that the head of the State can employ the same weapons of offence as a coolie. The former loses dignity by coming down from his eminent position to compel some critical wight to swallow his words, or to pay him a day and a half's gubernatorial pay. It may be said, that of course, His Lordship would pay the damages to the Monegar Choultry, or to the Friend-in-Need Society: but that would assume that His Lordship had sustained no damages for which compensation was due. Truly, it would be hard, were any man, simply because he is a local King, to be denied the right of self-defence that all his subjects claim, and, when they think necessary, exercise; but the great man, owing to his greatness and prominence, has means of defence against attack, such as insignificant men have not; and that means is found in so regulating his public and private acts, as that they may be known of all men to be, to quote the motto on the Napier escutcheon, '*sans tache*.' Censure undeserved then hurts not the great man's reputation, but rebounds to the discomfiture of the assailant. As Mr. Justice Holloway last year told a brother Civilian, who did not well to be angry with the *Times*, and who yearned to take the law of him:—"If the criticisms are deserved be thankful for advice; but if undeserved treat them with contempt." The portion of the public which reads newspapers in this country is quite competent to judge whether or no a Governor's conduct is, or is not, gentlemanly and honourable: and it would fare ill with that journal which habitually threw stones at an Admirable Crichton. In the long run, the judgment of those who have had dealings with so exalted a personage, must prevail against all contrary opinion; and it is vain, by legal process in a court of justice, to attempt to change that public opinion which has its on private experience.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

IN consequence of the great heat and still sickly state of the Sunderbunds, it has been found necessary to send all the coolies for the Cachar column of the Lushai Expedition by rail to Goalundo, and thence by water to their destination.

WE understand that a trained native, attached to the Indian Museum, has been appointed to accompany the Lushai Expedition as collector of specimens, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant Browne, 44th Foot, himself a naturalist of no mean qualifications. The collector is to be provided with a light equipment for catching and preserving such new bird, beast, or creeping thing as the country may have to offer.

TEPAI MOOKH has been definitively decided on as the point of departure for the Cachar column of the Lushai Expedition; and Demagiri as that for the Chittagong. At each of these places will be a terminal station of the temporary telegraph lines, joining on with the main lines of communication. The original intention, of having a flying line of telegraphs to accompany each column in its advance, has been abandoned.

AT Tapai Mookh and Demagiri depot hospitals will be formed (each for the accommodation of 50 sick), the main depots and hospitals (for 100 patients) being located at Cachar and Kapalong. The medical arrangements for the expedition will be made under the orders of Deputy Inspector-General H. B. Buckle, C.B.: Assistant Surgeons J. Monteath, R. T. Lyons, and J. O'Macdonell will be attached to the Cachar column, and Assistant Surgeons R. Harvey, E. R. Johnson, and C. T. Meadows to the Chittagong force.

A DETACHMENT of the 2nd Goorkhas was expected to pass through Meerut on the 9th on their way to join the Lushai Expedition; and a party of coolies is to be despatched by the Commissariat for the same destination. It is said that the troops will be assembled some ten days before the campaign actually opens.

Colonel J. P. Sherriff, Bengal Staff Corps, who has been doing duty at Meerut, is ordered to join the Looshai expedition. He left Meerut on Monday the 9th instant, for Calcutta.

TRIPLE GOVERNMENT DOCTORS DIFFERING.

WE have heard of an incident that illustrates very well the working of the system of triple government to which we are here subjected. The Government of Madras has been censured by the Home Government, as every one knows, for interfering *too much* in the affair of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry; and it has also been severely wigged by the Government of India for interfering *too little* in the same business! The local Government, sulking under this double condemnation, has replied to the Government of India by sending it the Secretary of State's despatch, and has replied to the Secretary of State by sending him Lord Mayo's despatch; and so it leaves the conflicting censors to settle the thing between them. It is an edifying spectacle to see a "Government"—save the mark!—buffeted on both ears like a schoolboy between the two hands of an angry dominie. But how will Lord Mayo and the Duke of Argyll settle the little difference of opinion? A good set-to between the Connaught Pet and the Inverary Bruiser would be a thing worth looking at; but we suppose it will come off behind the screen.—*Madras Times*.

BENGAL PROSPECTS.

BENGAL, there is reason to fear, is at present passing through a crisis. For an agricultural country, a country, that is to say, which depends mainly on the success of its agricultural operations, to be flooded for weeks, and to emerge from the inundation, impoverished and sickly, is no trivial matter. Whatever opinions may be entertained in regard to the precise extent of the losses in grain, there can be little doubt that, taking them all in all, these losses have not been slight. Moreover, to the great mass of the poorer classes of cultivators, any loss, however slight, means a further plunge into indebtedness. The question for the Government to consider at present is not whether the great body of ryots will contrive, with the aid of loans, and such reserve stocks as they may have saved from the floods, to pull through the impending trouble; but whether, regard being had to the imminence of pestilence, and the depression which is inseparable from an abnormal condition of indebtedness, the people are not likely to be paralysed to an extent which will render healthy reaction improbable, if not impossible. The impression is certainly gaining ground that disease will follow the subsidence of the recent floods; and the impression is based on the fact that, in past years, fever has invariably succeeded unusual inundations. The picture of a destitute ryot whose crops have all been destroyed, whose cattle have perished, or are perishing, and who escapes drowning to be stricken down by disease, is not a pleasant one to contemplate. In a few weeks at the furthest, if the general apprehensions prove correct, some millions, or say even thousands, of such painful pictures will be ready for public contemplation. The work of preparing them has already commenced; and fever will finish what inundation has begun.

* * *

Our sole reason for suggesting a state of things which is by no means pleasant to contemplate, even as an improbable, but possible, contingency, is to enquire whether, if facts should not belie our apprehensions, the Government are prepared to meet the supposed case on which they are based. It can scarcely, we think, be said that troubles of this description impose no additional obligations, beyond the usual routine duties, on Government. And if, as we believe, all that ought to be done, ought to be done with promptitude and discretion, we are sure that there can be no impropriety in enquiring whether anything has been done at all. A few years ago, and some months after a terrible pestilence had decimated certain portions of the Hooghly district, a smart Under-Secretary was requested to write an exhaustive minute on the subject. It is said that he exhausted the subject and himself, and deposited in the record-room of the Bengal Secretariat an able memorandum, which was practically useless because it only showed what precautions ought to have preceded the calamity. May we suggest that an able district officer be appointed at once to enquire into the extent of the present agricultural distresses, and the probabilities of future pestilence?—*Indian Daily News*.

THE ALLAHABAD BARRACKS.

OUR readers are not compelled to suppose, from our paragraph of Thursday on the new barracks, that these stately buildings are all waving like poplars in the wind, and toppling to their fall. The truth is, as we are assured by the highest authority, that it is only in *one* of the new barracks that the trusses have been as yet *ascertained* to be in a dangerous state. Those in many, or even all, of the other barracks may be perfectly safe; but on the other hand they may be unsafe. Accordingly the Superintending Engineer very properly recommended that they should all be vacated, in order that the condition of the roof-trusses in all might be at once ascertained.—*Pioneer*.

WITH reference to the telegram informing us that the barracks at Allahabad has been found so unsafe as to necessitate their vacation by the troops we (*Delhi Gazette*) learn that they had been examined by order of the Government. Colonel Alexander found that some of the trusses had broken, bolts had started, wood work had split, and in fact the whole roofing was unsafe. It will all have to be redone!

THE ALLEGED WRONGFUL DETENTION AS A LUNATIC.

SOME time ago we had occasion to notice the case of Mr. Flynn, an Executive Engineer, who was sent from the Rawulpindee division to Calcutta in charge of the police, on a medical certificate that he was *a violent lunatic*. At that time, we saw him and could perceive nothing wrong with him. He declared that he had reported on some bad work done in the division and that he had been persecuted in consequence. His wife also wrote to us twice to the same effect. We put no stress on what he himself said, as a man certified to be mad by any respectable doctor must be listened to with caution, but it seemed to us strange that his wife should not have known of his lunacy. He was taken to the Bhowanipore Asylum, and detained there till examined by a medical board. He was a few days ago pronounced perfectly sane, and has been discharged.

But is this extraordinary case to end here? We think that an enquiry is absolutely necessary not only into the case as regards its medical aspect (a most serious one), but also into those charges which Mr. Flynn makes against his superiors, and which Mrs. Flynn affirms to be the cause of a lengthened, violent, and shameless persecution. If any part of what Mr. Flynn states be found true, the authorities in question will have some difficulty in proving *bona fides* in the matter.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITE BY AMMONIA.

THE Inspector General of Police has made a report to the Bengal Government on the above subject, showing that out of 939 cases of snake-bite treated by the police with ammonia, 702 are stated to have recovered, that is, the death-rate was only 25·2 per cent of the people bitten. These results would be encouraging but for the over-anxiety to make out their case which is displayed by the police. They say the average time between the bite and the application of the ammonia was in fatal cases 4 hours 12 minutes and 13 seconds, and in cases of recovery 3 hours 28 minutes and 14 seconds! We should almost be inclined to think the Bengal police must have been making fun of the Government when they put forward such figures. In almost all these cases of asserted recovery, the patient, if he had been bitten by a venomous snake, would have been dead long before the ammonia was administered.—*Pioneer*.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight......1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ......1s. 10½d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ......243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE.	MADRAS.
LAHORE.	AGRA.
HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney,	in Bottles	Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Mild ditto	ditto	Nepaul Chilly ditto
Cashmere ditto	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles.
Bengal ditto	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints
Madras ditto	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar
Lucknow ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto keg
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars
Ditto Paste	ditto	Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mullagatawny ditto	ditto	Mango ditto ditto
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto ditto
Ripe Mango	ditto	Mango Jam ditto
Pineapple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts,
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.
AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY AND PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	44 0
	DOUBLE MAGNUMS, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case 64 0

, Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

Credit.	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux recommended	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0
		PORTS.	
18 0		One Grape	16 0
24 0		Two do recommended	21 0
30 0		Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0
		BRANDIES.	
27 0		Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0		Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0		Ditto ditto 15 years old	36 0
36 0		TENT WINE	32 0
33 0		Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0		BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.
SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade Mark, extra Gravity
Rs. 6 per dozen......Quarts.
" 5 " ......Imperial Pints.
" 4 " ......Pints.

HOGSHEADS.
JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
JUST LANDED.
Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.
Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
Pints at " 5 "

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
ESPLANADE
WINE AND PROVISION STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WINES.

	Cash. Per Doz.	Credit. Per Doz.
PORT—		
BLACK SEAL	Rs. 25 0	28 0
GREEN ditto	" 30 0	34 0
RED ditto, Best old	" 54 0	60 0
TARAGONA, Finest	" 17 0	20 0
SHERRY—		
BLACK SEAL, Pale	" 20 0	22 8
GREEN ditto, Superior	" 23 8	26 0
RED ditto, very Fine	" 30 0	34 0
YELLOW ditto, AMONTILLADO	" 40 0	45 0
MARSALA	" 20 0	22 8
CLARET—		
BORDEAUX	" 11 0	12 8
MEDOC	" 21 0	24 0
ST. EMILION	" 26 0	29 0
ST. JULIEN, No. 1	" 26 0	[illegible]
CHATEAU MARGAUX	" 32 0	36 0
Ditto LEOVILLE, Genuine	" 70 0	75 0
CHAMPAGNE—		
VEUVE CLICQUOT'S	" 64 0	72 0
PERRIER JONET'S, No. 1	" 50 0	56 0
MOET and CHANDON, No. 1	" 48 0	54 0
Ditto Ditto No. 2	" 32 0	36 0
BURGUNDY—		
BEAUNE	" 25 0	28 8
NUITS	" 50 0	56 0
CHABLIS	" 24 0	27 0
SAUTERNE, Haut	" 31 0	35 0
Ditto ditto, Superior	" 50 0	55 0
HOCK and MOSELLE—		
ERBACH	" 35 0	40 0
OESTRICH	" 40 0	45 0
HOCHHEIMER	" 52 0	58 0
BRAUNEBERG	" 38 0	43 0
SPARKLING HOCK	" 48 0	54 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE	" 48 0	5 0

LIQUEURS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CHERRY BRANDY,	per bottle...	Rs. 3 8	3 8
NOYEAU, White	ditto...	" 3 8	4 0
MARASCHINO, 1st quality,	ditto...	" 4 8	5 0
CURACOA,	ditto...	" 6 8	7 8
CHARTREUSE,	ditto...	" 8 0	9 0
ORANGE BITTERS,	ditto...	" 3 8	4 0

To MESSES, CLUBS, and large CONSUMERS, a considerable reduction is made.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNE.
A shipment of this fine Brand just to hand, in capital order.
Quarts—Rs. 36; Pints—Rs. 19 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.
Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.
Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LIGHT STILL HOCK	per dozen	20 0	22 0
BODENTHAL,* vintage 1865, a sound delicate Wine for general use	"	21 0	24 0
HOCHHEIMER, of fuller body	"	25 0	28 0
HATTENHEIM,* vintage 1865, a full-bodied Dinner Wine	"	31 0	34 0
RUDESHEIMER	"	36 0	40 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH,* vintage 1862, a rich full-flavoured Wine, of very superior character	"	36 0	40 0
STEINWEIN, old (in Jugs)	"	27 0	30 0

(* Pints at an advance of Rs. 2 on case of 2 dozen.)

The above, direct from the Company's Coblentz Agency, are confidently recommended as fully equal to former shipments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. MOLINE & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.'S
PETIT MEDOC,
Daily expected to arrive ex ROODEE.
Price, Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
A liberal discount allowed to Traders.
Orders are now being registered.

NOW LANDING,
FROM SHIP "ALBERT VICTOR."

STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.
J. & C. WHITE'S SHERRIES.
TREACHER & Co.'s SHERRIES.

TO ARRIVE ex "ROODEE,"
PERRIER JOUET'S CHAMPAGNES.
JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.
HUNGARIAN WINES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

KINLOCH'S
VIRGIN SHERRY
Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.
Rs. 21; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S
AMONTILLADO
Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.
Rs. 32; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS:
D. S. KEMP & Co.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 8 to 10 0	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	18 0	20 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 8	
ICE TONGS (expected shortly) do. do.	4 8 to 6 0	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW, situated on the top of Malabar Hill, containing the usual Reception Rooms, three Bed and Dressing Rooms, and four Bathrooms. To be Let from the 1st November next, or earlier, until the end of 1872.—For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THE spacious BUNGALOW, with a detached HOUSE, so beautifully situated near the shore, now in the occupation of Messrs. Fox and Macpherson. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

ALSO, three other BUNGALOWS at Breach Candy, for Rs. 175, 175, and 125.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALA HILL.

THE spacious BUNGALOW, known as "THE PROSPECT LODGE." It has a most charming view of Bombay, and is open to the westerly pure sea-breeze. Rent—Rs. 300.

ALSO, another small BUNGALOW, for Rs. 60.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.

NAMES OF BUNGALOWS at Matheran.	Drawing Room.	Dining Room.	Bed Rooms.	Dressing Rooms.	Bath Rooms.	Rent for the Season.
Tarrace Cottage	1	1	3	2	2	Rs. 400
Rose Cottage	1	1	3	2	2	400
Springwood	1	1	2	1	2	300
Garbut Hall	One large Hall		2	1	2	[illegible]
The Byke	One large Hall		2	2	2	250
Forest Lodge	1	1	2	2	2	300
Fleetwood	1	1	2	1	2	175
Mendise House	1	1	2	...	2	150
Allay House	1	1	2	2	2	125
Upna Cottage	1	1	2	2	2	175
Tumara Cottage	1	1	2	2	2	150
Also, Two Bungalows of the Hon. Mungaldas Nuthoobhai	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 300 and 400

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

THE WOODLAND, known as MR. LEATHES' BUNGALOW, kept in a First-rate condition. It has three Bed-rooms, and the House is well-furnished. Rent only Rs. 350. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.—The BUNGALOW known as MR. BICKERSTETH'S BUNGALOW, with a detached House, open to the Sea view and westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 500 for the Season.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

RAMPART ROW.

TO LET, a spacious FLOOR in one of the new Buildings in Rampart Row. Rent—Rs. 500.
Spacious OFFICES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 1,000.
Spacious OFFICES, with Godowns for a thousand Packages, in Rampart Row, for Rs. 750.
A large HOUSE in Rampart Row, with Offices, Godowns, and a Residence, Rs. 800.
Two RESIDENCES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 200 and Rs. 150.
OFFICES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 140.
Three RESIDENCES in Hornby Row, for Rs. 125, 100, and 90.
For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

FORT.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE FORT.

THE SPACIOUS OFFICE, with commodious Godowns, in Forbes Street, vacated by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co. Rent—Rs. 800.

The SPACIOUS OFFICE in Rampart Row, lately vacated by Messrs. G. F. Pim & Co. Rent—Rs. 300.

The TOP FLOOR in Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Rent—Rs. 350. Also the First Floor for Rs. 300.

Also SIX OTHER OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle. Rents—Rs. 100, 100, 100, 150, 150, and 150.

The Whole of the "APOLLO HOUSE." Also Rooms could be had for Rs. 40, 80, 125, and spacious Shops on the Ground Floor for Rs. 250, 125, 75, 60, and 60.

Also Twenty-three other OFFICES, for Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 60, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 115, 125 150, 150, 175, 200, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 500.

Also several other LARGE HOUSES, with Godowns.—For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the spacious UPPER FLOOR of the Premises known as the Old Commissariat Office. This Building, which faces the Elphinstone Circle, has been recently put into thorough repair, and a handsome façade erected to it. It is in the very centre of business. The Office contains 4,500 square feet of accommodation, and is well adapted for a Merchant or a Solicitor with a large establishment. Attached are one or two Rooms for Servants, and also Stabling.

There are three GODOWNS on the premises TO LET, capable of holding 1,000 packages.

Also a ROOM facing the road, adapted for a Shop or a Broker's Office.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

BYCULLA, MAZAGON, AND CHINCHPOOGLY.

BYCULLA.—TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, in Victoria Road. Rent only Rs. 75.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BYCULLA.—TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, next to the Station. Rent Rs. 130.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, TWO other upper-storied BUNGALOWS, for Rs. 150 and Rs. 200.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MAZAGON.—The BUNGALOW on Belvidere Hill, lately vacated by Mr. Penson. Rent—Rs. 125. Also, three other BUNGALOWS, for Rs. 400, 125, and 75.

CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.

TO LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, formerly in the occupation of Col. Trevor. It commands a most charming view, and is open to the breeze from all sides. Rent moderate.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampat Row. House Agent.

P.S.—There are several other Bungalows and Offices and Residences too numerous to advertise. An Assistant is always given to show places to any enquirer at this Office to save the valuable time of Applicants.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.
A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."
The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.
The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."
A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.
FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.
Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE FOR COTTON GINS.—THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, is now prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these KNIVES for the coming Season.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr KEATING, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"London." "Witness, B. WHITAKER."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

NOTICES.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.

CHEAP LITERATURE, in GREAT VARIETY.

WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

STANDARD WORKS in LAW, MEDICINE, and OTHER SCIENCES, always on hand.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

IMRAY'S CHARTS, *mounted on Cloth.*

COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF BOOKS FOR SALE is NOW READY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published,
RUSSELL REYNOLDS'S SYSTEM of MEDICINE. Vol. III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Rs. 15-12.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1872.
ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
Lists on application to
MESSRS. LETTS, SON & Co.'s AGENTS,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—The Undersigned invite attention to their stock of the adapted to every kind of work, comprising Instruments best makers, varying in Price from Rs. 38.

HAND MAGNIFYERS or READ GLASSES, with German Silver Frame and Ebony most useful for the examination of Photographs, and assistance of defective sight generally.

With lens 2	inches in diameter	......Rs	2
Do 2½	ditto	ditto	3
Do 3	ditto	ditto	5
Do 4	ditto	ditto	7

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.
LIVERY STABLES,
Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.
£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE),
LONDON.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

Printed & Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.